PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette," Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD. Milk

No. 53,933.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. saturday 3 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	MONGOLIA	9506
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284		
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6803	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6622
19th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6592
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Ismailia.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NEHA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

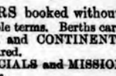
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait	5395	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	A. G. Garrick	6060	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Slight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . Rs.
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs.
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . Rs.
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above by Rs. 450 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 1st Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 2nd Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 27th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	27th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDRA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY
26th October, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Lds Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,195	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRANZ FERDINAND, O.	Maicovich	6,046	27th Oct. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 93, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S. S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent o the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.
The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

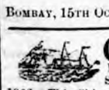
Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	4301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4396	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	4301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4396	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.



CHEAP PASSAGES to EUROPE available per Natal Passenger Liner S. S. "UMHLALI" SAILING about the 17th November, 1906. This Ship carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Apply to

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	.....	31st Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	28th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
ROJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapcaik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by

"SOLDIERS' EXPRESS"

at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F, F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

GIGANTIC SALE.

ENORMOUS BONA-FIDE REDUCTION.

MADAME STANLEY begs to call your special attention to their stock of
SILK BLOUSES,
SILK UNDERSKIRTS,
EVENING DRESSES,
PARIS-MADE CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
LACES, HATS, &c.,
all of which are being sold off at a GREAT SACRIFICE to make room for New Stock for the Coming Season.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME.
DON'T MISS IT.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
MDME. STANLEY'S SALON
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
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Chemical Analysis and Reports.
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LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

RESTAURANT.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

CAKES. PASTRY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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JEWELLERS
OF
WESTERN INDIA,
MARCKS & CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JEWELLERY . .	Up-To-Date.
WATCHES	Up-To-Date.
CLOCKS	Up-To-Date.
SILVER-PLATE . .	Up-To-Date.
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SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
and Specialities.
ARTISTIC AND DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

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THE COY. HAS NOW STARTED FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share.

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The Honourable Mr. EBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
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MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

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Further Information can be obtained from the SECRETARIES, Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co., 7 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

All Funds of the Coy. are invested in Govt. Securities only.

Applications for Shares can be forwarded to the Secretaries.

A Bigman always feel small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBBS AGUE SPECIFIC.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable revivifying essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, tremblings and pooms-es of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dis-orders, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few day only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and without worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAMBE, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30TH AT 9-30 P.M.

CONCERT.

BY THE BAND OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON

By kind permission of Rear Admiral
W. H. BROWNSON and OFFICERS

Proceeds in aid of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. Building und.

Prices :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Admission Re. 1.

Plan of Seats now open at
SEYMOUR DOVE & CO. MUSIC SALOON, FORT.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

ISSUE OF RS. 25 LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS are invited for A LOAN of 25 LAKHS of RUPEES upon DEBENTURES bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, to be issued under the provisions of Act III of 1890 (B. C.), to provide funds for the purposes of carrying out certain works connected with the Port of Calcutta sanctioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which Loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners, and of the tolls, dues, rates, rents and charges leviable under the Calcutta Port Act.

2. The Debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st June 1907.

3. Provision will be made for a sinking fund for such an amount, invested half-yearly, as will be sufficient to liquidate the debt in thirty years.

4. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid at the time either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners or into the Commissioners' Office, and the balance on the 1st day of December 1906, from which date interest will run. The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment be not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, be not fully taken up by the 1st day of December 1906. In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

5. Tenders, made out in forms to be obtained at the Commissioners' Office and from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners up to NOON of MONDAY, the 5th day of November 1906, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Secretary to the Commissioners for the deposit above-named. A separate Tender should be made for each rate offered.

6. The Tenders will be opened by the Commissioners in Meeting on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1906.

H. C. HARVEY,
Secretary.

Dated the 8th October, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

To
THE SECRETARY,

TO the COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA.

I
We — the Undersigned hereby apply for..... .....

I
We
Debentures of Rs..... .....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 8th October, 1906, and I — send herewith a receipt for

I
We
Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I — undertake to accept the

I
We
same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me — and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the

I
We
Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st day of December, 1906,

I
We
The amount of — undertake to pay for the said Debentures in Rs.....per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....
Dated ..... 1906.

* The deposit may also be sent with the tender in half currency notes.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

WALTER HARRIDENCE, late Sub-Conductor Indian Telegraph Department, Sukkur.
BALWANTRAO BAPOO VAVOOTRAY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
WILLIAM ALBERT WILSON, late 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Belgaum.
JOHN READ, late Regimental Sergeant Major, 4th Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Jhansi.
CHARLES LAMBERT JOHN, late a Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Butcher's Island, Bombay.
RUTTONBAI, widow of DHUNJI EBJI, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1906.

HASSUM'S
GRAND SHOW

FOR THE
PINNACLE SALE.
AT SITARAM BUILDINGS
Near Crawford Market.

CALL and INSPECT
BOMBAY DRAPERY STORE OF FASHION.
EVERYTHING IS A BARGAIN.

A DELIGHTED LADY EXCLAIMED :—
OH! WHAT A
LOVELY HAT!! HOW NICE!!!
HOW CHEAP!!!!

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc,

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

To Marine Engineers.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., GLASGOW.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineers," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S., 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free.

"The Marine Steam Turbine," by the same Author new edition, Price 9s. 6d. Post Free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

RECENT AND STANDARD ENGINEERING BOOKS.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, for the constructions of the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Yeravda, up to 12 noon on the 26th November, 1906.

The total cost of the work will be approximately Rs. 7,00,000, but the different buildings to be constructed will be scheduled in convenient groups and tenders may be given for one or for any number of groups.

Terms and conditions of contract, plans and specifications &c. can be seen and tender forms obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 per complete copy, on any day, except Sundays or Holidays, at the office of the Assistant Engineer, Bombay Road Sub-division.

W. S. LEWIS.
Executive Engineer, Poona District.

J. G. WHITE and Co., Limited, invite TENDERS for the following material and labour items required in reconstructing the Bombay Tramways :—

Supply of large and small road metal,
Supply of sandstone (gather),
Supply of sawn timber,
Supply of bullock carts,
Haulage of rails, etc.
Removal of surplus excavation.
Labour lifting existing track, excavating trenches and screening the material excavated,
Labour forming foundations,
Labour filling in and rolling road surface.
Supply of Contractors' Plant, Tools and Stores,

Full Particulars may be obtained at the offices of
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, LIMITED,
6, "Times of India" Buildings.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

T. C. NAPLES

BEGS to call attention to his newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, HACKS, CHARGERS, RACE HORSES, etc., and Native Cavalry REMOUNTS.

T. C. NAPLES,
Care of R. SCOTT & CO.,
GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CAMPBELL'S
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Price Rs. 23 per dozen.

CAMPBELL'S
GRAND LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY,
Price Rs. 28-8 per dozen.

Certified :—"I have carefully analysed a sample of this Whisky and find the same to be pure, and thoroughly matured. It possesses an excellent bouquet, is very palatable and in all respects first class."

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D. etc., Edinburgh.

SOLE AGENTS :
JEHANGIR B. PETIT & CO.,
7-11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS Co., Ltd.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, adjourned last Monday, will remeet on MONDAY the 29th instant at 3-30 P.M., (Standard Time), precisely at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS and Co.,
Secretaries. Managers and Agents.
26th October 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS: W. & A GRAHAM & Co. are prepared to receive Tenders for the REMOVAL of TWO BULK OIL TANKS, each 64 feet in diameter from their Mody Bay Depot to the new Depot at Sewri. The specification and full particulars of the work can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders should be sent to the Undersigned on or before 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November next.

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst. C. E,
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 12th November, 1906, at 3-45 P.M. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1906 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th November to 19th November 1906, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
D. MORRIS,
Acting Chief Agent.

BOMBAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEY KHERAJ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of NENSEY KHERAJ, deceased, and MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEY KHERAJ and HASSAMBHAI RAHIMTULLA KHERAJ, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of RAHIMTULLA KHERAJ, deceased, have agreed TO SELL to our client Mr. HAKIM ABDUL WAHAB MOHAMED USUF the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2966-1/9 Square Yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by Dadar Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Nensey Kheraj and Rahimtulla Kheraj, and on or towards the North by the property of Essac Moosa, and on or towards the South by the proposed New Road and beyond that by the property of Nensey Kheraj and Rahimtulla Kheraj and which said piece forms a portion of the larger plot which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 526-484-191, 524-525, and Collector's New Nos. 12529-12489 12493, 12501, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward F. Nos. 501. 487 (2) and 487 (3) and Street Nos. 134, 120A and 120B.—Dated this 26th day of October, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

THE LABORATORY AND MOTOR LAMP.

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BURNS ORDINARY PETROLEUM, MADE ENTIRELY OF FINELY POLISHED BRASS.

SPECIALLY Intended for PETROLEUM Motors, Laboratory and similar purposes. The Burner is of a very practical construction and gives a very powerful effect. It consists principally of a spirally Bent Pipe which has no sharp angles and consequently impurities and carbon are not so liable to be deposited in it.

The Lamp is supplied with regulating and shutting valves by means of which the flame can be regulated or extinguished without allowing the compressed air in the tank to escape.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE,

THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessel during the Week.
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Single Copy .....Annas 4,

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS, in Black and White, Bromide and Coloured are to be seen at ALI MAHOMED FAZALJI'S STORES, 67-68, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CORRESPONDING CLERK.—None need apply except those with special experience in Mercantile Correspondent. Apply No. 1062 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

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TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER having experience in any Mercantile House at least for five years. Rs. 10,000. Security either Cash of Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association Limited accepted .No 1036 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

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12 FRESH POMFRETS in Ice, Rs. 4; 100 Oysters in Ice, Rs. 2; Ice, and Carriage Extra. 100 Bombay Ducks and 50 Papad Rs. 1: 5lbs. Dry Prawn: Rs. 3; Carriage Paid: quote Paper.—TUKINA & Co., Market Bombay.

COMPARISONS are ODIOUS, but you can't get fresher or better Photo Materials than from BAHAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Rail Buildings, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12, Dinner served till late hours.

MESSRS. RODERICK, VITHOO and RAMKRISHNA.—Late Gunsmiths to Army and Navy stores, Bombay Guns, Rifles, Pistols and every description of Sporting Weapons cleaned, repaired and altered. Also Pinfires altered to Central fires. Terms Moderate.—Princess St., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CHOLERA SUFFERERS.—LIQUOZONE is the only way to kill disease germs in the body without killing the tissues too. A little added to your drinking water makes it absolutely healthful and pure, and protects you against an attack of Cholera or germ contagion.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

"GUNG" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8045, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold Gem Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Rings Scarf Pins, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and REED AND BARTON'S best Electroplated ware of the most elegant designs. Prices defying Competition. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rixis—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 33/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

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"ZAM-ZAM" Is the only unfailing remedy for Cholera; Colic; Cramp; Flatulence; Dyspepsia; Lassitude. Almost instantaneous in its effect. Is an enduring, powerful, stimulant; Yet does not excite the vascular and nervous systems.

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"ZAM-ZAM." The only Deodorizer. Purifies the air. It forms the best Disinfectant to be sprinkled in sick-rooms; subsides stink.

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"ZAM-ZAM" Is the unrivalled Embrocation for Sprains; Muscular Pains; Strains etc.

"ZAM-ZAM" Is an antiseptic Mouth-Wash; kills fetid smell; arrests decay; sweetens the breath; and imparts sensation of freshness. Is an antiseptic Eau de Cologne, the best Refrigerant ever found. Absorbs heat marvellously.

☞ See the trade-mark of a wading bird, Per Bot. ans. 8; and ans. 14.

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ZOOMA MUSJID—BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

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Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AN HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

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REAL HANDSEWN
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GENTS.

BOOTS ... ... Rs. 4 8 per pair.
SHOES ... ... Rs. 3 12 per pair.
SLIPPERS ... Rs. 2 4 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND
OTHER QUALITIES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
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ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

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A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER!" (KEATS).

WHY NOT MAKE THE HOME
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under persona supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited!

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,

Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cago and passengers.

THE steamer Gird, 751 tons, Captain E M Andreosen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 9th October, with a cargo of timber and general.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain, J P Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,561 tons, Captain R Feltrup, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

Plassy .....Capt Summers.. .....Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

West Virginia .....Capt C H Arnold .....U S Navy
Colorado .....Capt S A Staunton .....U S Navy
Maryland .....Capt R R Ingersoll .....U S Navy
Pennsylvania .....Capt T C McLean .....U S Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence .....Comdr Bowden .....R I Marine
Taree Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 26.

Ascot	2785	Booth	E Latham & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley K'chi	28-10M M & Co
Dulwich	2115	Dudley	W J N Alderman
Floriean	3320	Davies	Gray Bros
Glenelg	2669	Hart	W & A G & Co
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co
Linda	3397	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Landaura	2156	Willsher	Repairing M M & Co
Laipoora	2124	Sharp	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Sewell	M M & Co
Queda	4944	Coope	M M & Co
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2866	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1918	Revill	Shah S N Co
Sirsa	1675	Holt	M M & Co
Sanctoria	2327	Ward	Combay Co
Vahlivia	3193	Reid	W & A G & Co
Henzada	1340	Logan	M M & Co
Hoseinee	893	Barron	Busreh B & P S N Co
Terrier	1026	Nelson	F F Campbell & Co
Marmora	3239	Langborne	P & O Co
Nawab	2041	Tons	T M & Co
Zaida	2905	Rait	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agens.
A	Kaiser	1713	Holdt	Durban		A Strandes
D	Rahmani	1023	Slovey	Jeddah	29-10	B & P S N Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	2596	Leary	N F	10-11	K N & Co
F	Patiala	1429	MacLean	Zor	27-10	M M & Co
H	Afridan	1349	Lloyd	Stream	N P	H J Joosub
K	D'Jibouti	2788	Bourgeaix	Havre	5-11	K N & Co
N	Caspian	2617	Young	Millesbrough	31-10	R A Willis
O	Strathnevis	2308	Buchanan	Philadelphia	1-11	R A Willis
P	Argenfels	3361	Teltrupe	Kchi	26-10	Glade and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chupra	3954	England	Awerp	27-10	M M & Co
2	Liberia	2386	Kier	Trieste	5-11	Volkart Bros
3	City of Vienna	2979	Morrison		28-10	K Nixon & Co
4	Middendale	2731	Alexander	Awerp	27-10	J F Mottolo
6	Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	Jadda	31-10	Shah S N Co
7	E F Ferdinand	3843	Matcovich	Kobe	28-10	E Scarpa
8	Imperatrix	2253	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
10&11	Persia	4195	Haughton	London	27-10	P & O Co
12	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	30-10	P & O Co
15	Colombo Maru	3920	Hagas	Kobe	31-10	N Y Kaisha
16	Linga	938	Rickford	K'chi	29-10	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Nawab s.....	Toms	Calcutta, Sept 27
	Marmora s.....	Langborne ...	London, Oct 5
	Gird s.....	Andreosen	Bangkok, Oct 9

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	R I M S Harding ...	Rose	Madras
	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi
	Argenfels s	Feltrup	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
22	Taroba	Rangoon
23	Camberwell	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left Port Said, on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—27 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nidderdale s—4017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 985 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.
Djiboute s—825 cwt cashew nuts J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—286 bales cotton and 294 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros ; 2000 cwt wheat bran, W and A Graham and Co.
Nidderdale s— 36 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—15 cwt annual guts, Ad Meyire 110 cwt olibanum, G Sojpal ; 1 bale carpets G P Stavrides and Co.
Libreria s—1001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djiboute s—1000 cwt myrobalums, W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Djiboute s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devauha s—50 cwt dry fruit, B E, Passaya, 56 cwt clove stems 18 cwt jardaloo, R Jiwandas ; 132 cwt ooplate, T Canji ; 4 cases butter, A Schweiger and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devauh s—500 bales trust Sassoon J David and Co.
Colombo Maru s—10 bales cotton-waste.
M Laxmondas and Co ; 400 bales cotton.
Ralli Bros ; 266 do do
S Arjoon ; 101 do do R D.
Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—700 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, October 27.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 27th instant, from 4 p.m.
2. There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands, on Tuesday morning next, the 30th Instant at 7-30 a. m. punctually.
Dress.—Drill Order Khaki, sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 27.

266. Detail of Parade.
To-day Saturday the 27th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-30 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Firing Exercise and Skirmishing.
267. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—No. 3073 Vol. W Y Prince.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. B. G. TILAK AT PANDHARPUR.

THE hill station of Pandharpur has been quite *en fete* for some days past in connection with the Kartik fair and the exhibition which was to be held during the the continuance of the fair. Thousands of visitors from Poona, Bombay, Baroda and the Deccan had arrived with a view to worship at the shrine and to take part in the festival. Mr. B. G. Tilak, of Poona, arrived at the hill on the 23rd instant, and dense masses of people assembled on the sides of the roads to do him honour. In the evening when he entered Pandharpur, the horses of his carriage, says a correspondent of a native contemporary, were unharnessed, and people dragged the carriage through the bazaar. Several thousands of people had assembled on the banks of the river Ganges, where Mr. Tilak first entered the temple for worship. Flowers were showered upon him by the assembled crowds. The Reception Committee accorded him a heartly welcome, and Mr. Govind Vithal Kale, a vakil, made many introductions. A *pan superee* party was also held on the occasion. The party crossed over to the opposite bank by a bridge of the boats ; and the road way was decorated with bunting and evergreens. Mr. Tilak was to stay ten or twelve days in Pandharpur

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 76, Hornby Road.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Bombay mails of 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/8	=	unchanged
2 per cent. Rentes	95 1/2	=	— 3/8
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 3/4	=	
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 1/2	=	— 1/8

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 1/4	=	— 1/8
2 months hence	32 5/16	=	— 1/8
Spot in New York	68 7/8	=	— 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·25	=	+ 1 1-3
Berlin cheques	20·61 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	=	"

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	= "
months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	"	= "
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/2	"	= "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	"	= "
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	"	= "

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	5 3/8	=	+ 3/8

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Good demand. Madras 1 1/2d. higher. Bombay 1 1/2d. higher.
Total sold 856,000
Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Strong 1 1/2d. higher

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 11/7 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers dull.
WHEAT—Quiet but steady.
RAPESEED—
Brown 53 3/8 Oct-Nov. buyers quiet but steady.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 —1/4 Oct.-Nov. sellers quiet.
COPPER—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed			quiet
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			steady.
Total Sales			7,000
Spot			6·28 — 9
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			9 3/4 + 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			7,000
Futures closed			quiet

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·89	5·85	5·84
—8	—5	—5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·87	5·90	5·92
—6	—5	—6
April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·94	5·96	5·97
—6	—5	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	61,000
Do. last year	47,000
Exports to Great Britain	34,000
Do. do. Continent	25,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·95—30
Futures, month of Dec.	10·54—38 *
Do. month of March	10·78—38

* Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable and to bearish ginner's figures.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/8—1/8
Futures, month of Dec.	10·60—61
Do. month of Jan	10·62 —42
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Oct.

Cotton	1,087	bales.	
Wheat	10,267	cwts.	
Linseed	5,734	do	
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,112	do	
Gingellyseed	3,341	do	
Poppyseed	485	do	
Groundnuts	23	do	
Castorseed	224	do	
Rice	5,862	do	
Myrabollams	375	do	
Cottonseed	571	do	
Mowraseed	61	do	
Gram	1,535	do	
Joowar	1,968	do	
Maize	44	do	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 15,20,610.
Gold coin Rs. 15,000.
Ex s s "Marmora" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE telegraphic weather and crop reports published yesterday advise seasonable weather throughout the Peninsular. The Meteorological Department have advised the formation of small depressions, both in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, but up to the time of writing no cyclone has visited the land. In the extreme South fairly heavy rain has fallen as is usual at this season of the year, but with the exception of an occasional thunderstorm, fine clear weather has been experienced elsewhere. The kharif crops are being harvested, and throughout all the districts from which Bombay draws its supplies, the harvest has been bountiful. Cotton is coming to our market freely from the Bengal districts and picking is commencing in Khandeish and Berars and is arriving in small quantities at some stations.

The extreme stringency in the London money market has caused a decline in the Banks drawing rates from India, while the heavy rates of discount have added to the buying quotations for usance bills. The sterling exchange market is therefore inactive for the present. The Council Bill allotment showed a decline of one thirty second from last week's rates and the amount advertised for next week has been reduced to forty lakhs.

The heavy insolvency of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, announced early in the week, is not reflected in Bombay.

Our local money market is quiet but steady and unchanged. Rupee Paper is a shade steadier for near and forward deliveries, Shares are fluctuating with an active business taking place in the bazaar.

COTTON.

Receipts are pouring into the U. S. ports without affecting in any way the steady tone prevailing for the past few weeks. There are a succession of fluctuations, more or less violent, from day to day, and various reasons are assigned for the cause of the same. The ginners' report, arrived to-day, come to 4,910,000 bales against 4,940,000 last year. A large crop is wanted by the trade, and anything pointing to a falling off of the big estimates prevailing last month, causes a firmer tone and a better demand. Various reports are coming to hand of severe frosts, &c., &c., but it is impossible yet to say what damage has actually taken place, and whether the recent scare is justified or not. The price has advanced over a penny a pound in Liverpool during the past month and for a few weeks more the future of the market entirely depends on the weather. At the same time there are reports current that the extremely bullish tone of the market may subside after the current month. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date compare as follows with the previous five years to 26th October :—

1906	20,96,000	bales.
1905	21,74,000	do.
1904	25,36,000	do.
1903	16,88,000	do.
1902	19,95,000	do.
1901	17,00,000	do.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
October	19th..6·33	11·00
"	20th..6·13	11·00
"	22nd..6·19	11·25
"	23rd..6·27	11·15
"	24th..6·37	11·25
"	25th..6·28	10·93

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
October	19th..5·86	10·72
"	20th..5·73	10·72
"	22nd..5·91	10·91
"	23rd..5·89	10·90
"	24th..5·90	10·92
"	25th..5·84	10·54

The ginner's report is responsible for to-day's decline in New York.

In Bombay we have also had fluctuating markets with a good enquiry, on and off, from exporters and mills. For ready cotton the demand was not so large as in the previous week, but for spot Bengals new crops, the inquiry is good. This description is now coming freely to market, and in a week or two, Khandeish and Berars cotton will also be arriving. But the bulk of the business reported is for forward delivery and export houses, both for Europe and Japan, have entered largely into contracts at full rates. Reports of the growing crops continue very good, and all estimates point to large arrivals in the season.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	523	1,386	Nil.
Central India	210	1,386	1
Barsee and Nuggur	Nil.	1,301	156
Berars	1,387	3,042	2,997
Central Provinces	376	1,400	972
Total Comras	2,476	9,187	4,126
Dhollera	1,597	4,103	1,649
Broach	9	203	73
Compta and Dharwar	685	1,926	2,267
Westerns	231	1,629	112
Bengals, N.-W.-P.	7,955	11,752	15,521
Bengals, Rajputana	Nil.	585	263
Sind	512	593	Nil.
Persian	11	69	322
American	255	883	1,416
Egyptian	Nil.	Nil.	47
Other Sorts	"	17	Nil.
Total Bales	13,731	30,906	19,786

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	Bales. 13,731
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th Oct.	30,906
Shipments for the week to Europe	19,786
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	863
Total	20,649
Total Shipments from 1st to 25th Oct.	40,476
Europe	6,688
Japan	800
China	7,946
Coast Ports	
Total	55,910
Afloat in harbour for Europe	30,241
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,783

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 7,000 bales.
Imports ..... 28,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·80	5·75	5·75
—9	—10	—9
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
5·79	5·82	5·83
—8	—8	—9
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·86	5·87	5·90
—8	—9	—7

COTTON.—The local market closes steady at our quotations with a fairly good enquiry from shippers.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec.	"	202
Do. fine	Jan.	"	202
M G Dhamangson fine		"	230
M G Nagpur fine		"	234
M G Khandeish fully good		"	206
Do. Fine		"	215
M G K A fine		"	220
H G Bengals fully good		"	184
M G Broach good		"	245
Do. fine	Mar.	"	264

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Market steady with a fair amount of business passing every day. The stocks are getting reduced and holders with a December interest are very firm in their ideas. For buying in large quantities increased rates are demanded. We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8-0 B.T
December ..... " 7-14-0 R.T.
April-May ..... " 7-7-0 R.T.

RAPESEED.—Ready market is lower owing to slacker demand from Europe and to the increased arrivals from up-country and Calcutta, tempted by high prices. New crop prospects are very cheerful and prices are likely to go down as Bombay quotations are above home equivalents. We quote :—

Ready Brown Delhi, Cawnpore... Rs. 9-7-0 B.T.
" Yellow Guzerat... ..... " 9-6-0 B.T.
April-May Brown Delhi ..... " 7-7-0 R.T.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet with downward tendency. We quote:—

Ready ..... Rs. 9-7-0 B.T.
April-May ..... " 8-3-6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED.—During the early part of week the market was very firm owing to improved demand from home, and as high as Rs. 46 was paid for bold white 85 per cent. But prices have since declined about Re. 1 per candy. We quote:—

Bold white .....85 per cent....Rs. 45 Dec-Jan.
Do. .....75 " ..... " 44 "
Do. .....50 " ..... " 43 "
Black Delhi Beawar ..... " 42 "
Black Kutni ..... " 41 "
White Howree ..... " 49 Ready.

CASTORSEED.—Market firm with upward tendency Holders of stock are taking full advantage of the market. We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 41-8-0 B.T.
December-January ..... " 38-0-0 R.T.
April-May ..... " 34-0-0 R.T.

COTTONSEED.—Market firm. December-January Rs. 18 3/4.

GROUND NUTS.—Market firm at Rs. 38 1/2 January and Rs. 39 ready.

MOWRA SEED.—Stocks are very small. We quote Rs. 6-12 nominal.

WHEAT.—There is practically nothing doing by exporters or local mills, but up-country rates are easier and business is likely to be resumed with Europe if prices decline a little further. Karachi is exporting now on a large scale. We quote White Delhi, April May, Rs. 4-9 per cent.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat		37,372	cwts.
Linseed		19,051	"
Rape Rai and Mustard		5,762	"
Gingellyseed		20,822	"
Poppyseed		3,042	"
Groundnuts		531	"
Castorseed		7,149	"
Rice		49,825	"
Myrabollams		5,225	"
Cottonseed		9,611	"
Mowraseed		864	"
Gram		10,853	"
Joowar		7,756	"
Maize		471	"

FREIGHT.

The market is firm as owners are refusing current offers for steamers and there is demand for tonnage both in Bombay and Karachi. In the latter port a steamer is reported fixed at 14s. for October and one at 13s. 6d. for November loading.

Bookings here are reported in the Steamer "Nidderdale" for Antwerp at 13s. seeds and 14s. cotton. In Steamer "Djibouti" for Havre at 13s. seeds and for Genoa 14s. 6d. cotton. November loading Dunkirk seeds at 13s. 6d, and Hull at 12s. 6d. December loading Hamburg at 13s. 3d. For January to May business is done at 13s. to 13s. 6d. single ports.

MONEY.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs.	6,85,028	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	6,72,361	Increase
Sundries	"	47,295	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	78,359	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	"	2,505	do
Credits on Securities	"	80,466	do
Loans	do.	47,597	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	13,44,979	do
Balance with other Banks	"	9,47,061	Decrease
Sundries	"	819	do
Cash	"	7,80,025	Increase

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 9 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 5 lakhs down. The Official Bank rates are unchanged in the three Presidency towns. There is some enquiry for short fixed deposits at about 4 1-2 per cent. per annum for one or two months.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The stringency in the London money market is reflected in the application for Council Bills this week. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 80,40,000. At the weekly bidding on Wednesday sixty lakhs was put up for tender, of which amount 52·60 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 7·40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 24 per cent. For next week the amount advertised is reduced by twenty lakhs to forty lakhs.

The mail of the 12th October brings £10,000 silver, and £1,30,000 gold for Bombay, £150,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	68,50,000
Bombay		"	12,90,000
Madras		"	9,30,000
	Total..	Rs.	91,20,000

The mail of the 19th October brings £300,000 silver and £120,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	31,70,000
Bombay		"	30,70,000
Madras		"	10,000
	Total..	Rs.	52,50,000

The mail of the 26th October brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta		Rs.	37,60,000
Bombay		"	8,60,000
Madras		"	6,40,000
	Total..	Rs.	52,60,000

EXCHANGE.—The Bank of England rate of six per cent. and a market rate of Discount in London, very nearly as high still hang like a pall over exchange business in Bombay and make both merchants and Banks extra cautious and unwilling to trade freely. The credit rate for three months bills has remained @ 1-4 3/8, with an occasional lapse to 1s-4 11/32d ready. The supply of bills is meagre. In Bank remittance the rates have steadily declined to our quotations with a small business passing. A month or two hence there must be more doing in export bills and money will be in request in Bombay which is not the case at present. Until the tension is removed in London things will drag on in India. Money is worth far more in London than in Bombay, a state of things that will be reversed presently but exactly when no one can say.

QUOTATIONS.

Bank T T Ready	...	1s 3 31/32d.
Novr.	...	1s 4d to 1s 4 1/32d.
Dec. Jan. Feb,	...	1s 4 1/16d.
Bank D D Ready	...	1s 4 1/32d.
Nov.	...	1s 4 1/32d to 1/16d.
Dec.	...	1s 4 1/16d to 3/32d.
Jan, Feb,	...	1s 4 3/32d.
3 m/s Bills Ready	...	1s 4 11/32d to 3/8d.
Forward	...	1s 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m/s sight D A	...	171 1/4
Marks 3 do. do.	...	140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	166 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	227
Japan 30 do. do.	...	150 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate for Rupee Paper declined to Rs. 96-13 early in the week, but has since advanced to Rs. 96-15, for the near and forward settlements. There is a good enquiry in the bazaar for cash paper for investment. The tone of the market at the close is quiet but steady.

3 1-2 per cent, cash	Rs. 96-15
1st settlement 31st October	" 96-15
2nd settlement 30th November	" 96-15
3 per cent cash	85-0

		Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1930	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1932	103 0
4 per cent	" "	1965	103 0
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	103 8
5 per cent	"	1946	102 8
5 per cent	" "	Tansa	119 0
5 per cent	" "	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102 8
4 per cent	"	1964-65	102 8

BULLION.

A good business was done in the Bazaar in silver this week, but Banks are not working freely. The up-country demand continues about 40 bars daily. Purchases by the American Government in London continue.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81	11	0
Do. 1st settlement	81	13	0
Do. 2nd do	82	0	0

PIECE GOODS.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—There is an improved demand and prices have advanced 1 anna.

WHITE GOODS—are in better demand and in some cases prices are 1/4 to 1/2 anna higher.

PANCHES—are enquired for and business is reported amongst dealers.

DHOTIES—are dull with little doing.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	96,000	44,000	2,400
Hongkong	No telegram.		

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—No forward business was done during the week owing to the decline of £2-/10 in copper braziers advised from London.

IRON AND STEEL.—There is a good enquiry for forward deliveries but owing to the high rates ruling at home nothing has been done. The ready market has increased slightly.

COALS.

The market is steady. Sales are reported of Watson's Hartley shipment in November at Rs. 15 and of South Yorkshire at Rs. 16-8, also a small sale of Deshergur (Bengal) at Rs. 13·0 for next year.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and some of the Mill shares have declined in price. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,365. Bank of India Ld. are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 premium per share. In Railway companies Tapti Valleys are quiet at Rs. 4 5. Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 550. Amritsar Patty are steady at Rs. 105. In Press companies Mofussils are much anger at Rs. 607½ to Rs. 610. New Berars at 500 ; Indian cotton have changed hands at Rs. 132½. Volkarts at and about Rs. 1,040. In Mill companies Bombay Cotton are much anger at Rs. 800 X D. Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,100 C.D. Colaba Land and Mill

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1906.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

THE Bill that is now before the Imperial Legislative Council, having for its object the amendment of the Presidency Banks Act XI of 1876, seems to be quite a work of supererogation, in that the modifications it proposes to make do not seem to affect essentials in the direction of the limitation—rather than the extension—of the operations of Presidency Banks. Indeed, with all its defects, the Act of 1876, as it now stands, would be preferable to the changes that have now been placed on the Legislative gridiron. The *raison d'etre* of the Amendment Bill appears to have been the contemplated conferring of the power on Presidency Banks, *inter alia*, to have recourse to the London Money Market, which they have not the power to do under the Act of 1876 ; but, to quote the Hon'ble Mr. Baker (the introducer of the Bill), "serious objections were found to exist to the proposal, and eventually it was decided that, in the interests of the country as a whole, it was not expedient to give these Banks access to London, and the proposal was therefore abandoned, and, as a consequence, certain other proposals that were contingent thereon were also dropped," which, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker stated, had deprived the Bill of much of its importance. That "serious objections" interposed to stifle the contemplated legislation would shew that the proposed amendment had prejudicially not only an important, but also a consequential character, and it is matter for considerable gratification that irresponsible official legislation—in this particular instance, at least—has been kept under control by counsels that have proved admittedly wiser than those that induced so hair-brained a scheme as the one that intended to make "free lances" of Presidency Banks in the London Money Market—in other words, the conversion into Exchange Banks of Presidency Banks. So much for the abortive character of the threatened legislation. But we are still inflicted with "proposed amendments," some of which are a menace to the future, especially if the effect be gauged by the past of the unrestrictive and, on the other hand, permissive character of some of the provisions of the Act of 1876 which it is proposed to relax further in favour of the Banks. In this connection the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has stated that—

> The principal new powers, which it is now proposed to confer on the Banks, are the following, *viz.*,—
> (1) to deal in securities issued by State-aided Railways or by District Boards ;
> (2) to make loans and advances on other than personal security for a period not exceeding six months, the existing limitation being three months ;
> (3) to grant overdrafts up to Rs. 10,000 instead of only up to Rs 2,000 as at present ;
> (4) with the sanction of Government in each case, to take over the capital, assets, and business of any other bank in British India, and to carry on its business in accordance with the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act;
> "(5) to advance money on the joint and several promissory note of two or more persons unconnected in business ;
> "(6) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to lend money for a period not exceeding six months to the Court of Wards in respect of estates under management ; and,
> "(7) in the case of the Bank of Madras, to lend, on Ceylon Government securities, resources raised by the Banks in Ceylon.
> "It is also proposed to remove the existing statutory limitations on the capital of each bank."

From the above it will be seen that, in the opinion of Mr. Baker, the removal of the existing statutory limitations on the capital of each bank is regarded, by the visual standard of official lenses, as a secondary, if not insignificant, matter compared with the other amendments. The absolute removal of limitation—not merely an increase of capital as hitherto provided for—is an indefensible amendment whereby is removed a restriction that is necessary for the security of public and private funds invested in that class of institution which is—however erroneously—regarded as quasi-Government. We do not think that any one will seek to deny that the "man-in-the-street" regards a Presidency Bank as a Government Bank, and this being so, the objective of future legislation should be to render more restrictive than permissive the powers of such institutions, which in India hold the same position as does the Bank of England in the United Kingdom. To give these Banks license to add to their capital without limitation is to favour and nourish the converse of producing order from chaos ; while furthermore, it is distinctly in conflict with one of the best—if not the most important—provisions of the Indian Companies Act, which makes it penal for companies to augment their capital without complying with the provisions of the law affecting such matters. If therefore, Public Companies are so fettered, why, we ask, should Presidency Banks be free of limitation in respect to their capital? We purposely refrain from alluding to the direct effect of such brigandage on Banks that are controlled by the Companies Act in regard to their capital, who have not the privilege—a doubtful one at the best—of making their demands as elastic as their requirements : and before the Bill becomes law, the Legislature would do well to take this and other cognate matters into mature consideration.

With regard to the "principal new powers" that are referred to in the summary above, Items (1), (6), and (7) may be regarded as expedient ; but with regard to the other Items, the amendments are without exception not only entirely unjustified by the history of past events, but are not assimilable with the expressed views of the Commission appointed in 1868 to enquire into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay. That Commission in effect recorded the opinion (published in 1869) that the affairs of Presidency Banks should be brought under more stringent control ; and it may therefore be taken that the Legislature of 1876, which was responsible for the Act (XI of 1876) now in operation, gave effect, so far as was practical and convenient, to the recommendations of the Commission we refer to, which was presided over by Sir Charles Jackson under Governmental nomination. Item (2), on the other hand, empowers the making of loans and advances on other than personal security for a period of six instead of three months. Now, if this extension could be so conserved as to be faithfully imposed on the individuals responsible for its due observance, there would perhaps be little to object to, in that a definite though extended limitation is provided for ; but if the contrary be the result—that a private understanding may be come to between the lender and borrower, namely, that the loan shall be for a term beyond six months subject to the renewal of the document on the termination of each six-monthly period—the provisions of the Act would be defeated now as has been the case heretofore in an instance that has been quoted. What is required in this connection is a proviso to guard against such undesirable risk : and furthermore, if Item (2) were controlled by the limitation of the amount prescribed in Item (3), the risk would be still further reduced. The utility of Item (4) it is not possible to estimate : indeed, taken with the fact that the existing statutory limitation of capital has been removed, it seems to be unnecessary, if it does not stagnate that item of the amendments proposed : for if these Banks are by legislation empowered to increase their capital without any limit, the required sanction of Government to enable them "to take over the capital, assets, and business of any other Bank" would seem to be an unnecessary proviso. Dealing now with Item (5), we think that, having regard to the moral—may be the legal—obligation that the Government accepts for the working of Presidency Banks, it is an unwise policy that provides for "advances of money on the joint and several promissory note of two or more persons unconnected in business," especially without limitation of any kind whatsoever.

To thus set the approval and seal of the State on advances that may be more or less intangible, is to render precarious the working capital of a class of institution that should at least be protected from all business that is not secured by the most exacting requirements of tangibility. While the Act of 1876 has much in it that requires to be welded on the Legislative anvil into form and substance, it is certainly characterised by a greater modicum of safety than would occur out of the proposed amendments—in fact, the remedy becomes worse than the disease : and when it is admitted that the idea of amending the existing Act arose out of the contemplated conferring of power on Presidency Banks to have recourse to the London Money Market, and that serious objections to such an innovation had been regarded as inexpedient while the deliberations affecting it were yet *in embryo*, it is not matter for surprise that the gestatory period has synchronised with the conception of the amendment and has rendered it as immature. There is yet time for the Legislature to turn its attention to the desirability of fostering quite a contrary state of things to that which has been disclosed in its "Statement of Objects and Reasons," and it would be a manifestation of wisdom if the Government took into its counsels and confidence the heads of the various Private Banks and Companies, who are recognised, both commercially and financially, as men of status and sound judgment, before it launches on a scheme of amendment of the Presidency Banks Act in the directions that the Bill now before the Council has indicated.

PRICES AND WAGES IN INDIA. THE Twenty-third issue of "Prices and Wages in India," a Government Blue Book, records the fact that during the last quinquennium the general character of the seasons was good and prices as a whole fell steadily. Rice, however, was an exception. The average price was actually higher in Burma and parts of Bengal and the United Provinces than in any previous quinquennium, and even in the rest of India the fall was but slight. Advances in the price of jute led to the substitution of jute cultivation for rice in parts of Eastern Bengal, so that in the last year of the quinquennium, although there was nothing like a serious failure of crops, an unfavourable season sufficed to send the retail prices in Eastern Bengal up to famine levels by the end of the year 1905. The average area under rice in Lower Burma which supplies the greater part of the export crop was fourteen per cent. larger than the area under rice for 1896 to 1900, but the demand from foreign markets continued unabated and prevented any decline in prices. Wheat became cheaper all over India and in most places, except in the Punjab and Central India, the average was little, if any, higher than in the period 1891-95. But in this case also the large demand for exports tended to keep the prices up. The prices of other food-grains, except arhar, show a great decrease and the average of 1901-05 was generally above the average of 1891-95. As regards wholesale prices it appears that on the average of the last three years the imports of cotton-goods (yarns and manufactures), of metal and of sugar represent 56 per cent of the whole imports into India. In consequence of the development of the Indian coal fields, foreign coal is no longer a considerable item in the import trade ; and the rapid increase in the imports of kerosine oil which began about 1888 has been checked by the competition of oil produced in Burma. The prices of all commodities are given in a variety of tables derived from authentic sources, but upon the information as to wages it would not be well to place much reliance. By far the most important class of labour, as the report says, is agricultural, and the record obtained entirely fails to give a reliable indication of the remuneration of the labourers. This result is attributed to the inherent difficulties of the problem, and the practical impossibility of getting the untrained reporting agency to make the necessary allowances for the varying condition of employment. Similar difficulties were also experienced in collecting information as to the wages earned by village artisans and the results are further vitiated by assuming that masons, carpenters and blacksmiths necessarily earn the same wages. Yet it is shown that there is little definite change in the rate of wages, though it fluctuated considerably in past years. As compared with thirty years ago we now find that whereas in 1875, able bodied agricultural labourers in the Bombay presidency received on an average from Rs. 7·95 to 11s. 8·48 per month: they now receive Rs. 7·61 ; the horse-keeper or syce who used to be paid Rs. 8·5 is now in receipt of Rs. 8·68 and the common mason, carpenter or blacksmith now gets Rs. 18·21 to Rs. 25 as compared with Rs. 20·57 to Rs. 23·62 in 1875. In Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bengal, a general rise all round is shown, in fact in every province other than Bombay—judging by the returns—both skilled and unskilled labour are better paid than was the case thirty years ago.

LIQUOR AND EXCISE REVENUE. THE Temperance movement of the Ghonds of Baihar Tahsil, of the Balaghat district, is quoted by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces as a striking instance of a spontaneous effort towards reform initiated by the people themselves. The movement appears to be genuine and extensive and its further development will be watched with interest. The question of granting remissions to liquor license-holders affected by this wave of temperance is now under consideration by the administration of the Central Provinces. The strongest reasons for the action of the Ghonds were that patels had been removed for drunkenness and that Mahars had entered into the liquor trade. The effect on the general excise revenue returns however has not been great. They steadily grow larger, and last year the gross revenue increased by eleven lakhs, nine of which were under country spirits. Many causes are indicated in the District reports as explaining the increase of revenue, namely, improved agricultural conditions, the cotton boom, the fear of plague causing people to drink, increased expenditure on railways, roads, and irrigation works, attracting paid labour, commercial activity, increased mining and prospecting, plague driving people from Native States into British territory and improved administration due to increased attention to excise and to provision of an adequate Excise staff. All these causes, and especially the last, contributed largely, but the predominating cause is the displacement of local distillers, partly effected and partly anticipated. Their occupation is the liquor trade, and if they cannot manufacture they take to vending. What they look to is to secure a "rend" monopoly by exhausting and crushing out all competitors : and having capital they can afford to lose money while effecting this object. The situation therefore is regarded as demanding careful attention "with a view to protecting the smaller men, for if they are ruined vend monopolies will be established and the vend fees will fall as suddenly as they rose."

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Dco. Baldnino" left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant.

THE St Andrew's Dinner will take place in the Town Hall, Bombay, on the evening of Friday, the 30th November.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia," outward bound, passed Suez yesterday, (26th) and may be expected to arrive here on the 6th proximo in the forenoon.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Capri" left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant, and expected to arrive on the 5th November.

THE latest news of the feared storm is reassuring A telegram from Simla says : "The disturbed area in the Arabian sea seems to be disappearing or moving westward.

BY an order of the Prefect of the Seine-Inferieure dated the 11th instant, ten Mayors have been suspended from their functions for replacing religious emblems which had been removed from the public schools.

THE Hon. Mr. Logan, Commissioner of Customs, visited the Flagship of the American squadron on Thursday afternoon. Admiral Brownson left for Agra at 5 p.m.

Sir Lewis Tupper, whose thirty-five years' service ends on the 1st of November next, has, we understand, been granted by the Secretary of State an extension to cover his period of employment as president of the Telegraph Committee.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 363 Hindus, and 59 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 448. The death-rate was 45·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 44·6. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 12, fevers 122, bowel complaints 79, and other causes 235.

Sepoy Gulla Shah has been admitted to the 3rd Class Military Division of Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry displayed during the ambush of the raiders at Tandai on the Khajurai plain, off the border of the Peshawar District on the 26th July 1906, when, though severely wounded, he remained fighting until after a hand to hand struggle he had disposed of his adversary, one of the most notorious ruffians in the Hazarnae gang.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mormora," Captain J. L. Langhorne, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, brought over five hundred passengers, among whom were—General Mansfield, Sir A. Lethbridge, Hon. Sir and Lady Burkett, Mr. Justice Richards, Lady Ardwell, Hon. Mr. Greer, Hon. Mr. Okiulay, Professor Scott, Lady Lees, Sir W. Colvin, Hon. Mr. B. D. Petit, Dr. Dora, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, and other members of their family. A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present at the Ballard Pier to welcome them. They were garlanded and presented with bouquets.

A somewhat remarkable judgment has just been delivered by the High Court of Hamburg in a case of alleged defamation of character, the litigants being a local banker and the commercial editor of the *Cologne Gazette*. The banker had been offering for sale a number of South African shares, extolling them in extravagant terms, whereupon the editor criticized him severely, and described him as a "cajoling banker." Both protested in the court their good faith, the banker saying that he truly believed in the assertions he had made as regards the shares, while the editor contended that he was merely doing his moral duty without any intention of offence. The court, in the first instance, sentenced the editor to a fine of thirty marks, but the High Court raised the latter to three hundred, saying that the editor had no "Justifiable interest" to act as he did, and that the term "cajoling banker" was offensive.

THE Paris *Temps* publishes a leading article on Herr von Tschirschky's visit to Vienna and Rome, in the course of which the writer observes that it is the special situation of Italy towards Austria-Hungary and her general situation in the Triple Alliance which are the delicate points that Herr von Tschirschky may desire to treat with his well-known tact. The two German Powers having made Italy feel the weight of their friendship, "it is towards lightening that weight, which was terribly increased last year, that the diplomacy of Herr von Tschirschky may be usefully employed." The writer further affirms that there was friction between Germany and Austria in connection with Morocco. Count Goluchowski in several conversations with Count Wedel, German Ambassador in Vienna, censured the uncompromising attitude of Germany, and one day the Emperor Francis Joseph exclaimed in the presence of several Ambassadors :—"I do not understand the policy of Berlin at all." After the Conference, the *Temps* assures us, Count Goluchowski was rather annoyed by the epithet of "brilliant second" applied to him by the Emperor William, and still more by sally of the latter's during his stay in Vienna, which, though made without evil intention, was all the same, according to the *Temps*, rather indiscreet. It was one day after dinner at the Palace, when the Emperor William was sitting with Count Wedel in a salon without the Emperor Francis Joseph. Count Goluchowski was standing close by. The Emperor William, with a good natured smile, called out :—"Golu, Golu, come here and sit down next to your Emperor."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

THE DUMA DEPUTATION FIASCO.

IT is difficult to speak with calmness of the action of the knot of irresponsible people who persisted in their intention to go to Russia with the somewhat unnecessary address of sympathy with the Dumaists, and who only abandoned the foolish idea at the last moment. I suppose that the New Reform Club thought itself as much entitled as the Eighty Club to give itself a big advertisement, but I am far from saying that all who were connected with this movement were actuated by any but the purest of motives. But these ardent gentlemen should restrain themselves. I hope they will profit by the snub they have just received, but it is very doubtful at any rate so far as some of them are concerned. I should not be greatly surprised if some of the same fraternity were to appoint themselves a deputation to proceed to Calcutta with an address to Surendra Nath Banerji regretting Mr. Morley's refusal to rescind the Partition scheme and deploring the unfeeling attacks made upon the Bengal patriot. With regard to the abortive Duma deputation it is creditable to three out of the four members of Parliament who were captured by the promoters of the trip—Mr. Sineaton, Mr. Montgomery and Sir George Scott-Robertson—that they backed out of it, although the last-named only did so at the eleventh hour. I should have thought that his experience as a member of the unfortunate mission of the Eighty Club to Hungary would have made him fight shy of any deputations to foreign countries for a long time to come. I cannot help quoting the rebuke which is administered in yesterday's *Siecle* by a good friend of this country M. Comely. He observes :—

> "The idea is preposterous. Not that there is any harm in taking sides with the "Duma" rather than with the autocracy. Among enlightened minds there are few who approve of the Tsar's methods, and England is full of such minds. But it is nevertheless true that a frightful struggle is going on in Russia between the party officially in office and the revolutionary party. There is pillage, incendiarism, and assassination. . . . On the other hand there is merciless repression to the extent of about 20 executions a day . . . . The first duty of foreigners is to leave those people to settle their differences among themselves, and it is a crime to go and pour oil on such a fire. Englishmen, who are so jealous of the greatness of their own country, ought to have reasoned thus :—Either England is at heart with the insurrection, and in that case it is by means of her warships and her regiments that she ought to assert her sympathies, or England has decided to remain neutral, and if so the Palamentarians of the delegation represent nothing but their own vanity and the criminal imprudence of people whose proceedings may give rise to international complications. . . . Such proceedings do no credit to British common sense.

The only objection I have to offer to M. Comely's words is that he seems to connect the nation with the insignificant handful of more or less obscure people responsible for conduct he so justly condemns. But his mistake is quite natural and this is one of the indirect evils of such a fussy interference. Why is it that enthusiasts are generally destitute not only of a sense of a humour but of all imagination ? It is mainly owing to their deficiencies in this respect that the Englishman gets the reputation, as one paper well puts it this morning, of being a meddlesome, ignorant, narrow-minded person, who imagines that his opinions must be the law for the whole world.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE LIBERALS.

The feud between the Independent Labour party and the Liberals is much stronger apparently in Scotland than it is on this side of the border. South of the Tweed there is a disposition on the part of good Liberals to curse the Master of Elibank for a meddlesome fellow and to bid him remember the well-known proverb *Sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret*. In Scotland the large majority of Liberals are inclined to pat him on the back. Here in the South he is bluntly told that a Whip's duty is to keep a party united, not to say anything which may produce an opposite effect and certainly not to lay down policy. I have known of Ministries in which the names of Scottish Whips were scarcely known to the general public. Their modesty, or perhaps I should say a proper appreciation of their comparatively humble functions kept them in the background. The Master of Elibank takes himself more seriously and he certainly gave himself away when he declared with reference to his speech about the Cockermouth Election that he acted "with design and with thought, determined that if the Scottish Liberal Conference did not support him—as they had, in fact, done—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would have to find another Scottish Whip." The *Tribune* retorts that Liberals would bear with entire equanimity the possibility of finding another Scottish Whip instead of the Master of Elibank. One thing is clear that the Prime Minister is an easy going chief. The Master of Elibank would not have dared to talk like he did if Gladstone was still alive and Prime Minister. But more important Ministers than the Master of Elibank, or Mr. Pease who at Peebles said ditto to his colleague, have spoken on the subject of the widening breach between that section of the Labour party who sit on the Opposition side of the House and the Liberals. Not so very long ago Mr. Haldane seemed to be coquetting with the more cultured of the socialists—I mean the people, mostly prigs, who call themselves Fabians. "It was very easy to raise an abstract cry of Socialism, but it was not Socialism to put an end to injustice. The fundamental principle of what was called Socialism was a denial of the right of private property. He quite agreed that property had its rights, and that the arbitrary use of property must be checked, but history showed conclusively that we could not get the best out of humanity unless we allowed individuals to exercise their energies in the best way they could, in acquiring what portion of the world's goods they legitimately could for themselves, their wives, and their families. If that proposition was denied by the Socialist leaders let them put it down, and Liberals would take a square issue upon the proposition, and then they would know whether the Liberal Party was Socialist or not. He was not in the least afraid of the Liberal Party degenerating into Socialism. The man who put forward Socialistic ideas had a narrow view of the realities of life and the meaning of human nature. Such a man was a materialist, little as he meant to be so, and no materialist had ever grasped the meaning of humanity or of the universe." The point is not, as Mr. Haldane puts it, that the Liberal party will degenerate into Socialism, but whether the Liberal Party will be swallowed up by Socialism as it has been in Germany but not in France. Whether the Socialists are justified in their boast that they will smash up the Liberal party—the only effectual barrier to the adoption of their creed—time alone will show. Personally I think the job they have set themselves is a tougher one than they anticipate though it may be that there will, at no very distant date, be a change of party nomenclature and that instead of having one party called Liberals and the other Conservatives the division will be between Socialists and Anti-Socialists. Mr. Lloyd-George, who is running neck to neck with Mr. Winston-Churchill, speaking at Cardiff yesterday, warned Mr. Keir-Hardie of the obstacle that exists to the accomplishment of his desires by the existence of a great middle class. But if it comes to a question of class the masses will out-vote all the middle classes and all the upper classes combined. And there is this further fact that the Conservative Trade Unionists, a by no means insignificant body numerically (while they share the hatred of men like Mr. Hyndman of those "loathsome Liberals" as the latter I think once called them) seem by no means scared by Socialist dreams.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS.

The fight between the *Times* and the publishers has become very acute and the further developments of this fierce struggle will be watched with keen interest. Without entering into technicalities it may be said that things have been brought to a head by the refusal of the *Times* to consent not to sell at greatly reduced prices within six months of publication, books circulated to readers of that journal, through its "Book Club." The publishers made this a *sine qua non* of their continuing to supply their productions to Printing House Square on the ordinary trade terms, and they have now, it seems, followed this up by determining to withdraw their advertisements from the *Times*, thereby, it is calculated depriving that journal of a revenue of £10,000. At any rate this course of action has been taken by all the firms represented at the meeting of the Publishers' Association held at Stationers' Hall on Wednesday and these included the houses of Murray, Blackwood, Macmillan, Longman, Hodder and Stoughton, Bell of Bohn's Library fame, Black, and others whose names are as familiar as household words. The *Times* while it does not deny that the Book Club was started for reasons other than those of a philanthropic character—it wished of course to increase its circulation and advertisements—maintains that its system is not only a boon to the public but a gain to the author as well as to the bookseller inasmuch as it tends "to encourage a book-buying habit." The authors or such of them as have expressed an opinion publicly on the subject apparently fail to see where the benefit to them comes in and the bookseller is on the side of the publishers. Mr. Frederic Harrison is wholly with the *Times* while Mr G. R. Sims, to mention only one of the more popular writers of the day, regards the Book Club as a curse disguised as a blessing. More than a week ago the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland wrote strongly approving "the action of those publishers who are discontinuing their advertisements in the *Times*" and pledging themselves to support the movement of the publishing firms. After their meeting at Stationers' Hall the Publishers Association issued a manifesto explaining their position and replying to statements put forward by the *Times*. "It is common knowledge" say the Association "that for some time past the *Times* have entrusted to certain American gentlemen the conduct of a part of what is now their business, and these American gentlemen have shown a perplexing solicitude for the welfare of the British reading public, though their advertisements, in which they protest their anxiety for the benefit of the British public, are strangely lacking in British characteristics.

"There is, in fact, a great similarity between them and the advertisements which were issued by the same gentlemen on behalf of the *Times* when, for the improvement of the mind of the British public, they recommended with disinterested ingenuity the wholesale purchase of a hopelessly antiquated edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." One of the points of the *Times* is that the publisher's profit is too high. The Association accuse their opponents of declaring that it amounts to 800 per cent. What however the *Times* really said was that "the difference between the cost of production and the price charged to the public amounts to 800 per cent." Of this the middlemen have their share, but undoubtedly the *Times* thinks that the proportion which goes to the publisher is excessive when compared with what the author and the bookseller receive. The author ought I am sure to be thankful that anybody thinks of him. The successful playwright too may hope that in course of time a small portion of the praise lavished upon those who perform the more or less mechanical work of repeating the thoughts his brain has produced may be bestowed upon him. But that is by-the-way. The *Times* resents, as might be expected, the passage I have quoted from the Publishers manifesto thinking it a pity "that a body of men including such honoured names as Longman, Murray, and Macmillan should not be able to conduct an argument upon matters of fact without descending to somewhat inelegant personalities." The Editor of the "Encyclopædia" also appears on the scene to make an angry protest against that much-boomed work being described as "hopelessly antiquated." Perhaps his expostulation is unnecessarily treated, but he is quite right in saying that in one sense every encyclopædia (and every scientific or historical book) must become "antiquated" directly it is published, since it cannot include things which had not yet happened ; hence the necessity of periodical new editions. Mr. Sims sums up his objections to the *Times'* scheme in these words :—"It is the beginning of a system of newspaper trading which is as objectionable as municipal trading. The author would be at the mercy of such an organisation if it succeeded, in crushing out competition. We want no American trusts here disguised as a British enterprise. The *Times'* triumph would be tyranny on the part of capital and slavery for brains."

In a letter published this morning, the Secretary of the Publishers' Association declares that the methods which the *Times* is attempting to adopt are "none other than those of Mr. Rockefeller." Whether this be so or not, what of some of their own methods ? I have not seen any direct reply to the following statements of the *Times*:—"When the Book Club began they were only too pleased to sell at trade price, and something under without any restriction. It was only after onerous obligations to the public had been undertaken that it occurred to the publishers that they might corner the Book Club. They considered that it was obliged to buy their books, and that they could dictate terms which would greatly enhance the substantial benefit they already enjoyed from the immensely increased sale of their books due to the efforts of the Book Club. If it is a question of agreements, it is we who are standing by the agreements made when the Book Club was started and it is the publishers who are trying to graft on these agreements, in which they protest their anxiety for the benefit of the British public, are strangely lacking in British characteristics.

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In a letter published

WORK AT WESTMINSTER.

EDUCATION BILL IN THE LORDS.

Important Amendments.

ENGLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE INDIAN ARMY AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the House of Lords last night made a moderate speech with regard to the Education Bill. He intimated his intention of moving some important amendments to the Bill and disclaimed any intention of wrecking it, but he declared that provision must be made in elementary schools are not secularized for religious teaching to be given by qualified teachers and that definite religious teaching, wherever possible, must be made accessible to all children whose parents desire it.

Lord Crewe, in replying to the Primate, declared that Government will deal with the amendments with due respect, but they could not abandon the principles of the great majority of their fellow-countrymen.

[Amendments to the Education Bill will be moved in Committee of the House of Lords by Lord Hencage. They provide that "Christian religious instruction shall be given in all schools" by teachers, that two representatives of parents shall be included on all committees of school management, and that in place of this instruction special religious instruction may be given by teachers to children whose parents demand it on two days a week. His Lordship further proposes the reconstruction of clause 4 by making the granting of extended facilities for religious instruction compulsory in all areas, both rural and urban, on the demand of the majority of the parents of the children attending the school, in lieu of the four-fifths majority as in the Bill. This religious instruction is to be given by the regular teacher. Another amendment deletes Clause 7, which frees children from the obligation of attending school for religious instruction, whilst a new clause is proposed that Voluntary schoolsitaken over by the local authority shall be managed by two managers representing the owners of the school, two managers representing the parents of the children attending the schools, and two managers representing the local authority.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Lord Beauchamp has informed Lord Ampthill that Mr. Morley is unable to make any statement or proposals concerning the extension of the represent ative element and the limits of discussion in the Viceregal Council until the report of the Committee is considered by the Viceroy and Secretary of State in Council.

INDIAN ARMY AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

An Important Question.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Morley, in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Sears, said that the question of opening the Indian Army to British Officers, serving in any quarter of the Empire, was under consideration. "I am waiting," he said, "for the opinion of the Government of India on the question."

[The Indian Army was closed to British service quite recently and the last officer to join from a British battalion joined only three months ago. The War Office have just established a system of interchanging officers between the British and Indian Armies and the military forces of the British dominions beyond the seas. The Government of the Australian Commonwealth have taken full advantage of the opportunity to gain instruction for their officers. They have serving in Australia Brevet-Maj. E. C. Haag, of the 18th Hussars, a Staff College officer, in exchange for Lieut.-Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B., now attached to the Aldershot Army Corps for general instruction, Maj. A. P. R. Luscombe, of the Royal Australian Artillery, is serving with the Indian Army in exchange for Maj. C. V. Mainwaring, of the Indian Army, who is serving in Australia. The Dominion Government of Canada have Lieut. P. A. R. Long-Innes, of the Royal Australian Artillery, serving with the military forces of Canada in exchange for Lieut. E. Chirmonte of the Royal Canadian Artillery, permanent forces, who has been lent to the Australian Commonwealth military forces by the Dominion Government of Canada. It is understood that the principle of exchanging between the home and colonial forces, and of extending it to non-commissioned officers, is under consideration as a further means of forming connecting links between the home forces and the composite parts of our Army beyond the seas.]

BRITISH INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON OCTOBER, 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Lynch, said that the Natal Bill, involving the exclusion of British Indians, from the Municipal franchise, was being considered by Lord Elgin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Capetown Indians have resolved on imploring the King to disallow the new Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance on the ground that it is akin to slavery.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FISHERIES.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Wilfred Ashley in the House of Commons, said that the Newfoundland Government was consulted regarding the Fisheries Agreement before the negotiations began and had also been informed of the progress of each stage. The Imperial Government, however, was not so fortunate as to obtain the concurrence of Newfoundland.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Regulating the Load Line.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

In the course of the debate on the Merchant Shipping Bill, establishing equality of treatment for British and Foreign ships trading at British ports in respect of the load line, Mr. Harmood Banner moved to extend the provisions to India and the Crown Colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George declined to accept the proposal, which, he said, would evoke a protest in India and the Crown Colonies.

He promised to bring the matter to the notice of the India and Colonial Offices.

THE JAPANESE POACHERS.

Asked to be Punished.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Secretary Root has requested Japan to arrest and punish the Japanese poachers who escaped after the attempted landing in Alaska.

HONOR FOR SLATIN PACHA.

Created a Baron of Austria.

LONDON OCTOBER, 26.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred an Austrian barony on Slatin Pacha.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

SIGNS OF THE RAPPROCHEMENT.

Russian Squadron Visits England.

THE DELIMITATION OF PERSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

A Russian Squadron, under Admiral Bostrom including the "Slava," "Tsarevitch" and "Bogatyr," arrive at Barrow to-morrow. The Officers will visit the Vickers Maxim Works, London and elsewhere in parties.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

GULF PORT ABANDONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

A *Statesman* special cablegram, dated London, October 25st, states that Russia has agreed to the principle of the delimitation of Persia by a division north and south, but the question of railways is still unsettled, Russia urging the adoption of the Askabad-Seistan-Quetta route. She is willing to abandon her claim to a port in the Gulf in order to secure the non-interference of Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Commercial Treaty under Consideration.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Japanese draft of a new Commercial Treaty with Russia is being considered by the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

Count Goluchowski's Resignation.

FOREIGN AND INTERNAL POLICY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

The Austrian Premier stated in the Reichsrath that Count Goluchowski had resigned spontaneously; that the Hungarian Government would, in future, always exercise a legitimate influence in the International policy; and that the change does not affect the Foreign policy, of which the Triplice will remain the principal foundation.

[The members of the Independent Party held a meeting in camera, at which it was decided to join the Clerical Party in censuring Count Goluchowski during the forthcoming sittings of the Delegations. Dr. Wekerle, who was reported to have given countenance to the movement against Count Goluchowski, denies emphatically that he has done so. The Government completely failed to check the rising animosity which is daily growing fiercer upon the supposition that Count Goluchowski, prompted the attacks on the Eighty Club visit. It is the general opinion in well-informed quarters in Vienna, that the resignation of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was that Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, is not willing to shelter him from the attacks of the Hungarian parties, threatened during the coming session of the Delegations, as he did last year.]

THE AMERICAN CABINET.

First Appointment of a Jew.

THE NAVAL SECRETARYSHIP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Oscar Straus, who has been designated by President Roosevelt for the Secretaryship of the Navy, is the first Jew in the American Cabinet.

GAMBLING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Following the lead of Australia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The New Zealand Premier has introduced in the House of Representatives a drastic Anti-Gambling Bill.

ABOLITION OF THE SENIOR WRANGLERSHIP.

No more Wooden Spoons.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Cambridge University Senate has finally adopted a new scheme for the Mathematical Tripos, involving the abolition of Senior Wranglerships.

QUEEN ENA'S BIRTHDAY.

Enthusiastic Celebration.

MADRID EN FETE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

The Queen of Spain's nineteenth birthday has been celebrated at Madrid, amidst general manifestations of loyalty and affection from all classes.

THE BANK FAILURE.

Cremation of Mr. Macfadyen.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

Mr. Macfadyen's body was cremated to-day at the Golders Green cemetery.

Many wreaths were sent.

TRANSFER OF SECURITIES TO THE MADRAS BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 26.

The Madras papers are full of stories of woe and lamentation caused almost in every mofussil town in the Presidency by the news of Messrs. Arbuthnot's failure. The securities of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society, of which Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, were Secretaries and Treasurers, have been deposited with the Bank of Madras for safe custody.

The Directors are convening a meeting of the Shareholders by an early date for the purpose of electing new Secretaries and Treasurers.

The general feeling in the City is that in callapse of such great magnitude the Government should step in and appoint a Commission of Enquiry to restore confidence.

An extraordinary general meeting is being called by the various public institutions, which have been victimised, to consider their position.

A special general meeting has been fixed for the 31st instant by the Anjuman-i-islam, which has existed for 23 years and which is now educating and feeding and teaching useful trades to 130 of the poorest boys of the Mahomedan Community and which has lost all its funds.

The Official Assignee is calling an informal meeting of its creditors at an early date to discuss the general policy to be pursued in realising assets to the best advantage.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

ANTIPATHETIC FEELING DENIED.

A Labour Misunderstanding.

[THROUGH REUTR'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 25.

It is declared at Washington that the Government has no information of any anti-Japanese feeling, beyond the cuttings from their Ambassador at Tokio showing resentment at the Californian labour agitation. Government does not conceal the desire to retain Japan's special friendship.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Japanese Ambassador at Washington has requested the United States to see that Japanese subjects in California are accorded full Treaty rights including the right of children to attend schools in San Francisco. It is likely that representations will be made to the Californian authorities.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

Special Visit to the Vatican.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The Pope to day received Herr Tschirschky, German Foreign Minister, who presented the Kaiser's respects to His Holiness who sent his warmest greetings to His Majesty.

THE SHAM GERMAN CAPTAIN

The Bravado's Notorious Carreer.

A HUGE JOKE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

The so-called Captain of the Koepenick *coup de main* has been captured and turns out to be a cobbler named Voight of Tilsit. He has passed 27 years in prison for offences of all kinds. He has confessed to everything. This enhances the mirth and mingled stupefaction in Germany.

OBITUARY

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

Major Raverty the Orientalist is dead.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY AT TIRUPATI.

Visit to the Shrine of Balaji.

SUDDEN ATTACK OF FEVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 26.

The Governor of Madras has been visiting the famous temple of Balaji on the Jirumalai Hills This temple attracts countless numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India from Nepal, Bhutan and Kashmir in the North to Cape Comorin in the South. The ascent to the top of the hill which is very steep for more than half the distance of seven miles, is by means of a pathway paved with stones worth smooth by the continual passage up and down of millions of pilgrims for centuries, for Tirupatti is both far-famed and ancient among the Hindu shrines and bears an All-India reputation for sanctity and religious merit in seven hills having to be climbed before the shrine is reached.

His Excellency and party were received by the *Mahant* of Tirupatti in the front of the *Mutt* under a tastefully decorated pandal.

Sir Arthur Lawley proceeded to Conjeeveram this morning and later on goes to Madura where on 19th proximo, His Excellency meets Lady Lawley and her two daughters travelling from England *via* Colombo.

ILLNESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

MADRAS, LATER.

H. E. the Governor has an attack of fever and consequently has been advised by Dr. Hardie to cancel all further functions at Conjeeveram as well as at Chingleput. His Excellency is expected to return to Guindy this evening.

CAWNPORE HIDE TRADE.

Crippled by Concession Rates to America.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

The contraction in the local supply of hides, so far from being solved, is, if anything, getting worse day by day. So seriously is the scarcity of hides felt at the present moment that two of the smaller leather concerns in Cawnpore are practically at a standstill, one firm, in particular, being unable to procure a sufficiency of tanned leather to carry out even small orders. This state of affairs is viewed with such alarm by the various leather industries here that a representation is about to be made to the Railway authorities. The situation is said to have been, in a great measure, brought about by concession rates of freightage allowed to exporters of hides to America and the continent. Opinion is being freely expressed that unless steps be taken to curtail the export of hides out of the country, local industries will, in a short time, be struggling against an impossible situation.

THE GUZERATHI DEFAMATION.

Counsel's Address for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 26.

The further hearing of the Guzerati Defamation Case was resumed at the Egmore Police Court yesterday. Mr. Eardley Norton addressed the Court at some length on behalf of the accused, pointing out that upon the facts, as disclosed, no case has been made out against his clients and that no charge should be framed against them. Counsel relied upon the 9th exception to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and upon a number of English cases. It was clearly laid down in these cases that any publication made either through the medium of the Press, or by any person against whom any imputations have been made through the same medium by way of defence of his own character, was privileged. In the present case the resolutions which formed the subject matter of complaint were not *per se* defamatory. There was nothing in them that lowered the complainant in mind, body or reputation in any way. The resolutions first appeared in the Guzerati papers on the 10th of July 1905. The complainant saw them on the 12th of July. From that date to September 1906 he had not moved hand or foot or taken any notice of the alleged breach of the criminal law by the accused. In conclusion, Counsel pointed out that this was not the first case instituted by the complainant against his clients merely for the purpose of worrying them and that all the previous cases had ended unsuccessfully. Although his clients were not poor, Counsel would ask the Court on dismissing this frivolous prosecution to mark its disapproval of the complainant's conduct by ordering him to pay the accused some compensation in order that he might be deterred from launching such complaints and harassing people in future.

(Other Indian Telegrams will be found on page 6.)

THE HOHENLOHE MEMOIRS.

COURTS AND MINISTERS.

Candid Criticisms of Great Men.

A WORLD'S COCKPIT OF INTRIGUE.

BISMARCK THE EVER UNSCRUPULOUS.

PRINCE Hohenlohe's "Memoirs" were published on October 11. They form two massive volumes, issued by the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt of Stuttgart. Perusal demonstrates the truth of the remark once made by Prince Bismarck to Herrvon Holstein: "It is an indiscretion for a diplomat to keep a diary." It may be doubted whether any work of this or any other period in modern times ever made upon such unimpeachable authority so much pungent revelation on high matters of State, and upon the relations, the bickerings, the quarrels, and the suspicions of the most elevated personages during the lifetime of those most nearly and, it may be added, most compromisingly concerned. For our extracts from the memoirs we are mainly indebted to the *Times* and to Reuter.

Writing under date June 2, 1880, Prince Hohenlohe describes the marriage of the present Emperor to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The Crown Princess, he says, complained of the unfriendly way in which the engagement of Prince William was received by the Prussian Princes and princesses. Prince Hohenlohe refers to Prince William (the present Emperor) in the following words: "He is a rather boyish, inconsiderate young man of whom his mother is afraid. He also has rows with his father. His wife is said to have a softening effect on him." The Chancellor gives touching details of his interviews with the dying Emperor Frederick, and describes in simple language how the Empress, hoping against hope, asked him whether her husband did not look better. On September 22, 1888, Prince Hohenlohe was received in audience by the Empress Frederick. "She was," he says, "very broken down and sad. We began by discussing the Emperor's late days, and then she became animated, and spoke of the maliciousness and the disgraceful behaviour of certain people whom she mentioned by name. They were, she declared, trying to darken the memory of the Emperor by saying that he had never been really capable of ruling."

KING EDWARD AND BISMARCK.

"Prince Herbert Bismarck, the Empress added, had the impudence to tell the Prince of Wales that an Emperor (Kaiser Frederick) who was unable to carry on a discussion was really incapable of ruling. The Prince of Wales said that, if he had not attached importance to the good relations between Great Britain and Germany, he would have thrown Prince Bismarck out of the room. As to Count Waldersee, the Empress declared that he was a false and unscrupulous man, who would not mind plunging his Fatherland in destruction if his personal ambition were satisfied." Prince Hohenlohe went after the audience to the Prince," of Wales, who was then in Potsdam. "The Prince," he says, "spoke guardedly, but was disgusted at the rudeness of the Bismarcks, both father and son. The Prince cannot understand the policy of irritating France."

OPINIONS ON GLADSTONE.

On October 27, 1883, Prince Bismarck narrated at Friedrichsruh that he had recently had a visit from Mukhtar Pasha, who wanted him to use his influence against British encroachments on Turkey. Bismarck declined to interfere, and advised Mukhtar that "the Turks should apply to France about Egypt." In Bulgaria they should help themselves, and if the English bothered them about Armenia they should envoyer permener the English—a pursue which Prince Bismarck then paraphrased into a very coarse one. The Turk saw the force of what he said. On this occasion Bismarck spoke of Gladstone as "an orator, but a stupid fellow." On November 2, 1884, Prince Hohenlohe and an audience of the old Emperor William, who "spoke of the good relations with France and smiled. He then referred to England, and lamented the Radical tendencies of the Government." The old Kaiser entrusted Prince Hohenlohe with greetings to Ferry, of whom he had a high opinion, as I was to say that we did not desire a quarrel between England and France. Just let Gladstone go on. It is good for us, not for England."

IRON CHANCELLOR'S CALLOUSNESS.

Prince Hohenlohe describes an audience which he had with the present Emperor on his accession, at which the question of issuing a proclamation to the Alsatians was discussed. The Prince remarked that the proclamation would be of no use unless a milder policy was followed, and he adds, "I noticed that the Emperor formed no opinion, and did not dare to express a view differing from that of the Chancellor" Prince Hohenlohe says that Prince Bismarck described the Emperor Frederick as a cold and selfish man, without heart, and mentioned several instances in support of his view. Prince Radolin, the present German Ambassador in Paris, told Prince Hohenlohe how he took Bismarck to the Emperor Frederick just before that monarch's death. At the moment Bismarck appeared to be moved, but when he returned afterwards to his room Prince Radolin remarked, "It has been very affecting," to which the Chancellor rejoined, "I cannot follow sentimental policy now." Writing in February, 1894, Prince Hohenlohe says: "The Emperor was with von Marschall to-day, and abused Bismarck, but at the same time sent an aide-de-camp to Friedrichsruh with a present of wine, and directed him to express to Prince Bismarck his pleasure at the latter's recovery."

Prince Hohenlohe records remarks made to him by the Emperor the day after the reconciliation of Bismarck —January 27, 1894. "Yes," His Majesty is reported as having said, "now they can erect triumphal arches in Bismarck's honour in Munich and Vienna, but I am a horse's length ahead of him. If the Press starts its abuse again, it will put itself and Bismarck in the wrong."

A RUSSO-GERMAN WAR IN SIGHT.

Among the most interesting sections of the memoirs politically is that which shows how near Germany once was to war with Russia. At Friedrichsuch on December 14, 1889, Bismarck said that war was improbable, and he added the curious remark. "If there is war, it remains very doubtful whether at its close we shall be able as one of the conditions of peace to insist upon Russia's changing the principles of her internal administration Bismarck though that, if Germany could only secure the first successes in the war, she ought at once to come to terms with Russia. But he also talks, of a defeat of Russia, which might be followed by the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. All that, however, was very far off. Waldersee wanted war because he was growing old. It was foolish to suppose that Waldersee could ever become Chancellor. He was even unfit to be Chief of the Staff, and Moltke had only preferred him to Caprivi and himself because he could do what he liked with him. That was a bad service which Moltke had rendered the German Army.

On March 22, 1890, Prince Hohenlohe attended a State dinner given in honour of the Prince of Wales at the Berlin Castle, and, seated beside Moltke, listened to a speech of the present Emperor, who was in the uniform of of British Admiral and who spoke of Waterloo and expressed the hope that the British Fleet and the German Army would maintain the peace of the world. Moltke, quoting from Goethe's "Faust," remarked:—"A political song is a nasty song," and he expressed the hope that the speech would not appear in the papers.

All's well that ends well, and what had looked like war ended in a secret agreement. On December 13, 1891, Prince Hohenlohe had an inter-view with Caprivi, whom he told that Shuvaloff (the Russian Ambassador) had called him a trop honnete homme. Caprivi replied that this was because Bismarck had concluded a treaty with Russia, "according to which we were to guarantee Russia a free hand in Bulgaria and Constantinople, while Russia bound herself to remain neutral in case of war with France." Caprivi remarked that when he became Chancellor he had not renewed the treaty because "if it had become known it would have broken up the Triple Alliance." "I fear," comments Prince Hohenlohe, "that Austria will not be grateful to us for this."

CZAR AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The pages relating to that period so interesting to Englishmen—viz., the months of December, 1895, and January, 1896—contain no reference to the Kruger telegram, and the South African war is barely mentioned. Prince Hohenlohe, however, records at length a highly interesting conversation on Far Eastern policy which he had with the Emperor Nicholas at Breslau on September 6, 1896. "His Majesty thinks," says the Prince, "that Great Britain is responsible for the whole movement in Armenia and Crete, and he said: 'I am very fond of Great Britain and the British, who are sympathetic with me, but I distrust their policy.' He had been told that British statesmen wanted to entice him into agreements on the occasion of his visit to Great Britain." Prince Hohenlohe rejoined that the fact that British statesmen had to take changes in public opinion into consideration made it impossible to conclude treaties with Great Britain. The Czar fully agreed.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

Continuing, His Majesty said that his chief task was Russian policy in the Far East and the completion of the Siberian railway. The Japanese were making active military preparations, but they had no money, and, although the Chinese war indemnity now supplied them with means, when this was exhausted he did not know they would find money to extend their armaments. In any case, they would take years, and by then the Siberian railway would be ready, and Russia would then be ready to meet any eventuality. The Czar also told Prince Hoenlohe that he had heard that Great Britain had a plan to bring Africa, from the Cape to Egypt, into her possession. That was however, in his opinion, a long way off. The Prince, in reply, said that the British attached so much importance to their supremacy in Africa because they sought relief in South Africa from the fear that they would one day lose India. "But who is going to take India from them?" asked the Czar. "We are not so stupid as to pursue such schemes."

Alluding on January 7, 1900, to the prospects of the passing of the Navy Bill, Prince Hohenlohe wrote:—"I am most anxious to bring this thing about, if it is in any way possible. We must not expose ouselves to the danger of meeting at the hands of Great Britain the fate of Spain at the hands of the United States."

BISMARCK THE SLIPPERY BROKER.

The notion that Prince Bismarck was of all German statesmen the person gratissima with the Czar Alexander III. was [the "*Times*" version of the memoirs says] exploded by the Emperor William II. himself in a conversation with Prince Hohenlohe on August 15, 1892. The Emperor said laughingly: "The Czar told me that he and entire confidence in Caprivi, while, on the other hand if Bismarck told him anything he always had the conviction 'that he would trick me.'" The Emperor of Austria appears to have been quite of one mind with the Czar regarding the respective merits of Bismarck and Caprivi. Prince Hohenlohe was the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl on July 30, 1892, and referring to Bismarck's conduct after his resignation, the Emperor observed: "It is melancholy to think that a man like him can sink so low." With regard to Caprivi, Francis Joseph said: "God grant that this man may long remain at his post." Prince Hohenlohe himself shared this view, and expressed it more than once in his diary. So, apparently, did Herr von Holstein on December 15, 1903, when, in conversation with the Prince, he defended Caprivi's foreign policy against the attacks of the Bismarckian Press—a defence, by the way, which throws a clear light in Germany's attitude towards England and Russia. Herr von Holstein enumerated as mistakes in Bismarck's policy "the Berlin Congress, mediation in China in favour of France, the prevention of a collision between England and Russia in Afghanistan, and the whole policy of tracasserie in our dealings with Russia. Regarding the latter purpose of Bismarck to leave Austria in the lurch, Holstein said that we should have made ourselves so contemptible that we should have become isolated and dependent upon Russia."

HOHENLOHE AND HIS PREDECESSOR.

Full of light upon the workings of human nature in powerful minds that have long been under the sway of high ambitions is Prince Hohenlohe's account of his own reconciliation with Prince Bismarck on the former assuming the Chancellorship in 1894. This reconciliation was one of his first objects in order to terminate the agitation which Bismarck had been conducting in the Press ever since his fall. There was first a formal but friendly exchange of letters in November, 1894, at the time of the death of Princess Bismarck, and then there was a visit to Friedrichsruh on January 14, 1895, when Prince Hohenlohe was accompanied by his son, Prince Alexander. Luncheon followed. Bismarck, "relished by a few glasses of Moselle," ultimately thawed, and in the course of conversation observed that his Prussian fellow-Junkers had never been able to forgive him for having risen above them and become a prince. Prince Hohenlohe, as a prince of the doly Roman Empire, would have an easier time in this respect, since the Junkers would have no occasion to envy him. Bismarck then referred to Caprivi's non-renewal of the secret treaty of reinsurance with Russia, but the terms of what he said are not given. He warned Prince Hohenlohe that his position would be rendered difficult by the sudden decisions of the Emperor.

KAISER'S "INDESCRIBABLE RAGE."

BERLIN, OCTOBER 12.

ARE the Hohenlohe revelations part and parcel of a plot hatched by the Kaiser's enemies to undermine his influence and discredit him before the German nation? Did he fail to learn that they were going to appear in sufficient time to stop their publication through the treacherous reticence of certain persons in his own entourage, whose business it is to keep him posted about affairs of immeasurably less importance?

These are the sensational questions which the keenest political minds in Germany are asking. On no other ground can men explain the relentless exposure of some of the most damning chapters of German secret history. The exposure, by the general consent of all, is of such a nature that it constitutes the greatest scandal known for generations.

For months it has been an open secret in Berlin that dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the Kaiser's policy has spread in a wholly unprecedented fashion among the very highest classes of society. The dissatisfied persons are believed to constitute the "pessimists" whom the Kaiser advised in his famous Breslau speech in September, to get out of Germany and stay away from her."

It is this clique of highly-placed critics—princes, grand dukes, generals, admirals, bureaucrats, professors, and editors—which is believed to make up the party at the back of these Hohenlohe revelations.

As yet there is no sign of how the Emperor William will proceed to obtain satisfaction for this gratuitous attack on himself and Germany. His rage is said to be absolutely indescribable. Those who know him best look for retaliatory action of a most vigorous nature. It is officially announced that the Kaiser has been compiling his own version of the feud with Prince Bismarck, and it is possible that his reply to the publication of the Hohenlohe memoirs may take the form of the publication of his own version of incidents therein narrated.

The "Augsburger Zeitung" says that Prince Bulow has already ordered disciplinary measures to be taken against Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, who is district president in Alsace-Lorraine, but there are doubts whether the Prince is amenable to legal punishment of any kind.

FURTHER INDISCRETIONS.

If the contents of the Hohenlohe memoirs have astounded the German public, the mystery which enshrouds their publication is still more puzzling. The simple statement of Professor Curtius, the editor of the work, that the memoirs were compiled from literary material left by Prince Hohenlohe may be dismissed, and cannot be considered for a moment as sufficient ground for their publication.

In these profoundly interesting personal notes modern Germany is presented with such a background of intriguing and tale-bearing, and of sanguinary wars hanging upon the accident of a diplomatist's whim, that the German Press has not yet recovered from its initial stupefaction.

Under the year 1859 some amusing notes are given of a trip to England. There is a record of a dinner at Buckingham Palace, when the writer sat next to the Prince Consort (Prince Albert), who entered into a long discussion on the France-Austrian war, culminating in a most learned dissertation on Jesuits and secret societies.

There is much matter bearing on the crisis between France and Germany in 1874 and 1875, from which it appears that Bismarck was eager for war, and that the old Emperor William was in a pathetic position, and powerless before Bismarck's relentless aggression against France. The Emperor remarked to Prince Hohenlohe on this point, "I shall at some time come into conflict with Bismarck."

Bismarck, he says, was in September, 1875, still very angry with England for maintaining peace between France and Germany.

Under date August 2, 1876, there is this note:—"Thiers says he saw from documents that the Chancellor Bismarck was adhering to the Triple Alliance, and warning the Emperor against allowing himself to be persuaded by England to do anything which might lessen the bonds. The Empress Augusta and Queen Victoria tried to shake the Emperor's decision." Prince Hohenlohe adds:—

"It looks as if the Empress Augusta feared the British fleet and accepted the English war cry as gospel."

The Kaiser told Prince Hohenlohe on September 8, 1876, that the Czar Alexander II. had urged Lord Augustus Loftus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to remember three points:—(1) The will of Peter the Great does not exist; (2) I shall never make conquests in India; (3) I shall never go to Constantinople."

In the heat of the period preceding the Russo-Turkish war Prince Hohenlohe went to see Prince Bismarck, and of that visit he says here, "I heard all manner of unexpected things and reasons. The French may attack at any moment, and place us in the most serious position. Still, the Emperor cannot be persuaded to despatch more cavalry regiments to the frontier, simply for fear of frightening the French. The Kaiserin's influence is increasing, and behind her is the Vicomte de Gontaut (the French Ambassador)."

Prince Hohenlohe says Bismarck was furious at the difficulties presented to the Congress by the British delegates, and declared he would resign the presidency. The Chancellor's impatience had the advantage of expediting matters.

Under date of February 22, 1880, he says: "Bismarck will not hear of colonies. He says we have not a large enough navy to protect them, and our bureaucracy is not skilled enough to conduct the administration of such territories."

With regard to Morocco Bismarck said in 1880: We can only rejoice when France takes possession of Morocco. She will then have plenty to do, and we can concede her expansions of territory in Africa as the substitute for Alsace." When, however, Prince Hohenlohe asked whether he was to tell M. Freycinet (the French Premier) this, Bismarck replied, "No; that would be going too far."

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

NO DOCUMENTS.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE MACDONNELL DISPUTE.

London, Oct. 12.

Lord Lansdowne addressed a meeting at Nottingham to-night, and was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who read a cheering telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, urging them to let the party's defeat be the steppingstone to victory.

"Let our watchword be union," he said. "Union of the party, union of the Kingdom, and union of the Empire."—J. Chamberlain.

Lord Lansdowne said for some time past the rumour has been freely circulated that Mr. Balfour and his late colleagues are precluded from opposing Home Rule, because they themselves have been coquetting with Home Rule.

"It has been said that there is documentary evidence connecting us with such an intrigue. I say to you as emphatically as I can that neither Mr. Balfour nor his colleagues ever promoted, or took part in promoting, proposals either for Home Rule or for measures of devolution leading up to the larger policy. (Cheers.) Nor have they been committing themselves to such measures, impaired their liberty of action, or compromised the liberty of action of their party. (Cheers.)

"We are not aware of the existence of any documents, and we say, if anybody thinks he has them, let them be produced, and let us see what they are. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Balfour was fully alive to the criticism the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell as Under Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland was likely to give rise to, and he instructed Mr. Wyndham and myself to satisfy ourselves that neither owing to his antecedents nor owing to the views which he held was Sir A MacDonnell ineligible for employment as Under-Secretary.

"Well, we made inquiries, and the result of those inquiries was that we became fully satisfied, in the first place that Sir A. MacDonnell was not only not a Home Ruler, but that he dissociated himself completely from the Home Rule party and from its methods.

On our recommendation Mr. Balfour appointed Sir A. MacDonnell to the Under-Secretaryship. It was not unnatural that Sir Antony should have desired to satisfy himself that his duties were not to be merely routine.

"It is quite possible also that, in our endeavour to reassure him, we may have used language which we could have wished afterwards had been differently expressed, and by which the public was to some extent misled; but if we erred it was understating the powers and privileges of the Civil Service, and not by over-stating the powers which were conferred upon Sir A. MacDonnell." (Cheers.)

THE KAISER AND SIR F. LASCELLES.

AMUSING STORY.

Paris, October 12.

A representative of the "Echo de Paris" asked the Marquis de Noailles, formerly French Ambassador in Berlin, whether it was true, as related in the "Berliner Tageblatt," that when he was at the German capital the Emperor one morning came to see him without giving him notice, and entered his bedroom while he was asleep. The Marquis de Noailles replied that the adventure happened not to him, but to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador.

"My colleague," said the Marquis de Noailles, "was in bed, and, without announcing himself, the Emperor entered his bedroom and woke him, laughing at the embarrassment into which the British diplomat was thrown by this early morning visit.

"His Majesty sat down by his bedside and had a long conversation with him; and at last the Emperor rose and said, 'Good-bye, my dear Ambassador. Don't disturb yourself. I know my way.' And with a cordial hand-shake his Majesty descended the staircase.

"But Sir Frank Lascelles, wishing to open the door for his visitor, had hastily donned a dressing-gown and ran to the door. The Emperor, who had already reached the bottom of the stairs, perceived the Ambassador, and immediately called laughingly to his aides-de-camp, who had remained in the waiting-room, 'Ho! you there! Come and see an unusual sight—an Ambassador in his shirt!'"

THE "DISBANDED" DEPUTATION.

MOSCOW NOBLES OPINION.

London, October 12.

The news of the collapse—"discandment" is the word used officially—of the proposed deputation of British radicals to the members of the late Duma, was received with satisfaction in influential circles in Russia.

The feeling with which it was regarded by the aristocracy may be gathered from a Reuter telegram which reached us this afternoon from Moscow, and read as follows:—

At a meeting of the Marshal and deputies of the Moscow nobility a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing indignation that any members of the Moscow nobility should have desired to take part in the reception of the British deputation of sympathy to the Cadets, the authors of the Viborg manifesto. The reception, declares the resolution, would have been a political demonstration which would have wounded the feelings of everyone to whom the honour of the Russian nobility is dear, and would have violated the ancient traditions of the Moscow nobility.

It had been originally arranged that the gentlemen selected as the deputation should leave Holborn terminus at 9-42 this morning via Flushing for the Continent. None of them, however, went by the train, and officials at the station said no one travelled with a St. Petersburg ticket. A member of the proposed deputation stated this morning that the deputation had been "disbanded," and that only one of them would proceed to St. Petersburg to present the memorial. It is understood, though no official information is given on the point, that Mr. MacCallum Scott, one of the joint hon. secretaries, left London for St. Petersburg after the meeting of the Arrangement Committee on Wednesday night.

The committee, in charge of the arrangements for the presentation of the British memorial to the late Duma in St. Petersburg, met last evening at the New Reform Club. The proceedings were private, but the following statement was handed to the Press at the close of the meeting:—The adjourned meeting of the Duma Memorial Committee and the members of the proposed deputation was held this evening at 10, Adelphiterrace, Mr. Robert Donald, Editor of "The Daily Chronicle," presiding. Advices which had been received from the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee in St. Petersburg, were fully considered. It was finally decided, in view of the misrepresentations and attacks to which the proposed deputation was subjected, to ask the St. Petersburg Committee to abandon any public demonstrations that have been organized and to arrange, for a private presentation of the memorial.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

DOCTOR'S DEATH CAUSED BY PROFESSIONAL DUTY.

London, October 12.

Dr. Henry Walter Syers, M.A., M.D., of 75, Wimpole-street, physician to the Great Northern Central Hospital, died on Wednesday, aged fifty-four, from blood-poisoning contracted in the practice of his profession.

A heedless public doubtless glanced through this simple announcement in to-day's papers without a thought of regret or gratitude for a man who practically died in the public service.

The story of Dr. Syers' death is short, yet most pathetic. On Monday week he was examining some organs in the post-mortem room of the hospital. A slight prick, which did not even draw blood, and which was scarcely felt at the time, caused his death as surely and inevitably as if poison had been injected into his veins.

His finger, scratched, it is supposed, by a minute splinter of wood, was painful. Two days later it was cut open and dressed, but the poison was then firmly established in his system, and, with no hope of a remedy, death ensued last Wednesday.

"The splinter must have been infected from the organs Dr. Syers was examining," said a colleague at the hospital to-day.

"The poisoning was due to a streptococci bacillus of a most virulent kind. Dr. Syers was a man full of energy and vitality, but there was no hope from the first. By the time the symptoms of poisoning had set in amputation even of the hand or arm would have been useless.

"We had another case (one of our medical staff at this hospital) some months ago, but fortunately the result was not fatal. At the Metropolitan Hospital one of the staff died about six weeks ago from similar poisoning, also contracted in the post-mortem room.

"Were the organs and tissues we have to examine sterilised, our work would be useless. The slightest cut may mean death, for often the parts we are working on are swarming with micro organisms."

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Provincial Members Not Arrived.

DEPUTIES WELCOMED BY THE SHAH.

Teheran,

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

GREAT DAMAGE IN CANADA AND AMERICA.

Snow Clad Devastation.

LOSS IN COTTON DISTRICTS.

TERRIFIC DESTRUCTION.

New York, October 12.

One of the worst blizzards experienced for thirty-four years has swept over the Eastern and Middle Western State and Southern Canada, inflicting enormous damage on fruit and other crops.

In the State of New York entire orchards were stripped of their branches on account of the weight of the wet, clinging snow.

At Buffalo all the telegraph, telephone and electric tram wires were thrown down in the same manner, causing £50,000 worth of damage. It is estimated that 100,000 bushels of grapes have been frozen on the vines in various section of the country. Vast quantities of apples were ruined in Ohio.

At Goodrich, Ontario, the storm reached the proportion of a tornado, cutting a path 100ft. wide through the town, demolishing several houses and unroofing several others.

Navigation on the Great Lakes has been paralysed. Several men were frozen to death at Cleveland, where the harbour is packed in ice, and the shipping is covered with snow.

The crews of many vessels have been terribly frost-bitten.

It is feard that much tobacco has been ruined in Kentucky and Virginia. These States escaped a heavy snowfall, but sufferd from phenomenal frost. It is not known whether tobbacco prices will be affected in consequence.

The Southern Cotton Association estimates that cotton to the amount of between 40,000 and 50,000 bales has been killed by the frost in Georgia alone.

THE SOAP TRUST.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

London, October 12.

We have received from Liverpool the following official statement with regard to the projected combination of soap manufacturers :—

Officials of the Federation of Grocers' Associations of the United Kingdom have had a long interview with Mr. W. H. Lever, of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd. on the subject of the widely-announced soap combine.

It was understood on both sides that the interview was of a private character but it was stated officially that the combination was not for the purpose of forcing wholesale prices, but rather with the object of producing a working agreement among manufacturers to lessen costly competition, advertising, and other expenses which had arisen owing to the keen competition between the various manufacturers.

That combine was being arranged in view of the stringent conditions of the raw material market, and the arrangements were such that each firm in combination would continue carrying on its business upon the usual lines.

The promoters of the combine hoped that the arrangements, while in no way interfering with the price to the public, would show profit advantages to small, large, and wholesale distributors. It was impossible to say when the full particulars would be announced.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE EAST-END.

GREAT DESTRUCTION AT MESSRS. ALLEN AND HANBURY'S

A serious fire broke out early this morning at the works of Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, manufacturing chemists, in Three Colts-lane, Bethna Green. The outbreak was discovered almost precisely at midnight, and owing to its obviously serious nature the services of a large number of fire engines and men were immediately called into requisition over a score of steamers being promptly on the spot.

The fire had speedily assumed such proportions as to threaten adjacent property, but happily the strenuous efforts of the brigade resulted in its restriction to Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's premises, where, however, it caused great destruction. By two o'clock it had practically been extinguished.

The secretary of the firm stated that two departments, devoted respectively to the manufacture of hospital surgical furniture and to the bottling of oils had been completely demolished, but that the firemen had succeeded in saving the remaining buildings. The section destroyed was extensive, but business would not be interrupted owing to the fact that Messrs. Allen and Hanbury have large depots in the West End amply able to cope with the extra work thus diverted to them.

DISAFFECTION AT CAIRO.

AUTHORISED CONTRADICTION.

The *Egyptian Gazette* October 9th says :—We are authorised to state that the alarmist reports as to disaffection in Cairo which appeared a few days ago in some of the London newspapers, are quite devoid of foundation.

According to these statements, which emanated from a Cairo correspondent of a daily paper, the Army of Occupation at Cairo was being held in extraordinary readiness to cope with any emergency that might arise, and a detailed account was given of the measures that were being taken.

It is perfectly true that a small force was held in immediate readiness to leave for Port Said at the time of the outbreak of the meeting of the Syrian convicts on the transport Assyr, and that this force remained under arms for two or three days. At present, however, no precautions, beyond those usual in all military centres where troops are congregated, are observed, and we imagine that the newspapers correspondent who gave the news has mistaken outlying pickets for special guards.

PLAGUE AT SUEZ.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONSULS.

The meeting of the Consuls at Suez respecting the outbreak of plague took place on October 4, under the presidency of Mr. Th. Meyer, German Consul. The meeting was attended by the vice-Consul of Italy, France, Russia, Greece, and the acting vice Consuls for Austria Hungary; and it was decided to submit the following resolutions to Dr. Creswell, sanitary inspector of the town :—

I.—The Consuls ought to be kept informed at least once a week of the health of the town, and of the cases of plague which occur.

II.—The Europeans attacked by plague inhabiting houses which can be easily isolated and guarded by the Sanitary authorities, to be treated in their own houses, which is in conformity with Art. 2 and 3 of the Khedsivial decree dated 27 May 1899 No. 399.

III.—The conveyance of European cases of plague whose houses are not adapted for isolation and surveilance, must be done in a more suitable manner, by all means avoiding the unfit conveyance by the usual cart.

IV.—The disinfection of houses and effects to be done in a more quiet manner, avoiding confusion.

V.—The application of the second paragraph of Art. I. of the above mentioned decree concerning the advices to the Consuls must be regularly executed.

VI.—That, as already suggested by Dr. Creswell, Consular representative must be allowed, to visit the isolation huts from time to time, and examine the manner in which the patients are treated, and how the service is organised.

Since last week a considerable decrease of plague at Suez is shown, and this is owing to the strict measures of disinfection and isolation

COLLAPSE OF THE SIMPLON

London, October 13.

It is reported that the second Simplon Tunnel has commenced to collapse owing to the enormous pressure.

THE STANDARD OIL TRIAL.

London, October 13.

At the Standard Oil trial, Mr. Cuthbert, the President of the Manhattan Oil Company, a subsidiary concern, declares, under promise of immunity, that the General Industrial Development Company in England was owned by the Manhattan.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AT GLASGOW.

London, October 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill speaking at Glasgow said that the Liberals intended to cherish interests in respect of the rights of the Colonies as the Imperial Conference of 1907 would show. Mr. Churchill made bitter remarks about that disconsolate Pro-Counsul Lord Milner.

FAILURE OF A NEW YORK BANK.

London, October 13.

J. M. Ceballos, Bankers in New York, have failed with liabilities to the extent of £800,000 sterling owing to their Cuban Agent who is being pursued to Venezuella to which part he decamped aboard a cattle boat.

MR. CARNEGIE AND ST. ANDREW'S.

London, October 13.

Mr. Carnegie has given £10,000 to St. Andrew's University for an additional library as well as £11,000 for a Physical Laboratory in Dundee.

MONT PELEE IN ERUPTION.

London, October 13.

Mont Pelee in Martinique is again in violent eruption.

WEEKLY RELIEF RETURNS.

Locusts Reported from Many Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA OCTOBER 26.

The numbers in receipt of relief show a slight increase in East Bengal and Assam, a large decrease in Bengal, the United Provinces and Bombay, and a slight decrease elsewhere, the total for the whole country numbers 89,536 against 101,668 of the previous week. The condition and prospects of the standing crops is good to average. Cholera prevails in six of the districts in the United Provinces, but is now abating. Gratuitons relief lists have been closed in Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts and valedictory doles of a fortnight's allowance have been given.

Locusts have appeared and done some damage in the Rajshahi, Patna and Khasi distriots of East Bengal, in the Nadea and Jessore districts of Bengal, in the Rohtak, Ambala, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkote and Meanwali districts of the Punjab, in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the North-West Frontier Province, in the Tonk, Jaipur and Kishangarh States of Rajputana and in Karachi, Sholapur and Satara districts of Bombay.

SMALL-POX AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

Small-pox is raging so badly in Darjeeling that the infectious ward below Birch Hill is full and the patients have been segregated in the old Municipal laundry building. Government Offices there will close at the end of the month and open here by 4th or 5th.

CHINESE BURGLARS ESCAPE. FROM A LOCK-UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

Three Chinese burglars effected their escape from the Cotootola lock-up to-day. The native policeman in charge of them fell asleep and the Celestials secured the key from his lap and by some unknown means opened the door of the thin cell and cleared. They have not yet been re arrested.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G.A Rose, sailed yesterday for Madras with the 2nd Battalion Dorset Regiment, consisting of 22 officers, 2 ladies, 3 warrant officers, 3 women and 8 children, 981 men rank and file, 43 women and 45 children. Besides she carried details comprising 5 officers, 3 ladies, and 3 children, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 45 followers. The following are the names of the officers :—

Maj N J D S C Bonus, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt F H B Rathbone, 2nd Dorset Regt
Maj and Mrs W S Banks, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt A M Bell, 2nd Dorset Regt
Capt H S Colrington, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd A C T Hind, 2nd Dorset Regt
Capt E T Goodman, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt F S Rendall, 2nd Dorset Regt
Capt J Dauncy, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt H J McCarthy, Dorset Regt
Capt G Herbert, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt C F F Moore, Dorset Regt
Capt E S Weldon, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt Watts, Dorset Regt
Capt F Middleton, 2nd Dorset Regt	2nd Lt Abbay, Dorset Regt
Capt and Mrs R Hyslop, 2nd Dorset Regt	Lieut Anthonie, R A M G
Lieut Beneridgett, 2nd Dorset Regt	Lieut Milne, Devon Regt
Lieut C M T Frost, 2nd Dorset Regt	Lieut Collcutt, E Yorks Regt
	Capt and Mrs Stone, Cheshire Regt
	Mrs Vine and 2 children, R I Marine
Lieut H M Marchant, 2nd Dorset Regt	Capt and Mrs Tullock and child R G A

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. Oct 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W Sutherland, B	Mr A P Jolly, B
Mr W Algie, B	Mr W E McKenna, B
Mr A J Faichnie, B	Mr T F Magrath, B
Mr V Stainton, B	Mr V M Griffiths, Bo
Mr C O Jolly, B	Mr W E Copleston, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LAVE.

Col E A Waller, R E, B, 5 mo 24 days' furl	Mr B Wernicke, B, 2 mo furl
Lieut-Col M J Meade, C I E, B. furl to 7/12/06	Mr S W Coxon, B, 6 mo M C (after 1 mo 16 days' extraordinary leave)
Major Sir A H McMahon, K C I E, C S I, B, 1 mo furl	Mr J T Bennett, B, 2 mo furl
Major W C C Leslie, B, 14 days' extraordinary leave in continuation of privilege leave,	Mr D O'Sullivan, B, 18 mo furl
Capt J H Hugo, I M S, D S O, B, furl to 6/3/07	Mr F J Harvey, B, 1 mo furl
Mr J B Wingate, B Cov, 6 mo M C (after 3 mo 8 days' extraordinary leave)	Mr T H Wall, B, furl on private affairs commuted into leave on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr A H M Lawson, B, 14 days' furl	Mr E Hypher, B, 3 weeks' extraordinary leave
Mr J A Devenish, B, furl to 30/11/06	Mr R Ashe, M Cov, 3 mo furl.
Mr A W U Pope, B, 1 mo 20 days' furl	Mr L M Wynch, C I E, M Cov, furl to 31/3/07
	Mr V M Griffiths, Bo, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W G Cordue, REB	Mr J A D'Cruz, B
Major W C C Leslie, B	Mr J McCann, B
Major Sir A H McMahon, KCIE, CSI, B	Mr J H Curtis, B
Capt L J M Deas, IMS, B	Mr G A Hopkins, B
Capt F D Browne, IMS, B	Mr A H Wilsone, B
Mr J A Ezechiel, B Cov	Mr J C Mills, B
Mr C E F Bunbury, B Cov	Mr S Andrews, B
Mr C W E Pittar, B Cov	Mr W H H Money, B
Mr S Wilberforce, B Cov	Mr H A Sim, M Cov
Mr A L Saunders, B Cov	Mr W A Doig, M Cov
Mr C E Middlemas, B	Mr H F Dawson, M
Mr F Luker, B	Mr H B Rendle, M
Mr F J Harvey, B	Mr H B Clayton, Bo Cov
Mr F J Atkinson, B	Mr F W Bain, Bo
	Mr G O W Dunn, Bo

Light Pastry

Plain pastry for all purposes will *always* be light and digestible if a little of BROWN & POLSON'S

'Paisley Flour'

be mixed with the ordinary flour before making the dough.

One part to twelve of ordinary flour is enough.

The result will surprise you.

Try it now!

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

PREPARATIONS AT AGRA.

Presence of a Rifle Division.

A NEW FEATURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

One of the features of the review of troops at Agra in honour of the Amir, will be the presence of a Rifle Division. This will be formed of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 1st Royal Irish Rifles and the Scottish Rifles, with eight battalions of the Gurkha and Garhwal Rifles. Such a division was never before formed at any Parade, and in the March Past the effect of the Rifles should be excellent.

KABUL ELECTRIC WORKS.

Factories for War Material.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

According to Frontier reports work is proceeding actively for electrical power installation at Jabl-es-Siraj, to the north of Kabul. It will, however, take a long time before the new factories there, for the manufacture of war material, are ready.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Mr. Alan Napier's Narrow Escape.

REVENGE OF A BUDMASH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

A Raipur Correspondent says that a murderous attack was made on the night of the 24th on Mr. Alan Napier, Deputy Commissioner, at the Chattisgarh Club while he was playing cards with Mr. Francis Phillips, Commissioner, Central Provinces, and other Europeans. A man suddenly rushed upon him from behind and struck him a blow on the nape of his neck inflicting a serious wound three inches in length by half an inch in breadth. Mr. Napier had previously bound over a notorious *badmash* by the name of Irshad Ali and he has been identified as the would-be assassin.

Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Napier who is extremely popular with all classes. Public prayers are being offered for his recovery in mosques and temples.

Inquiries are proceeding.

EXTENSIVE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Smart Capture of the Raiders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

A smart capture has just been made in Cawnpore by the Railway and Civil police of a gang of thieves implicated in a train robbery. The robbery occurred, some weeks ago, at a wayside station, from a goods train, coming from Calcutta, and was of an extensive character, as piece goods to the extent of several thousand rupees, consigned to firms in Cawnpore, were among the stolen property. The greater part was discovered in an old and disused well.

The accused will be placed on trial on the 26th instant.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE IN COURT.

Charge Withdrawn and Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

The case reported on the 15th current, in which Mr. J. R. Belilios, of Howrah, charged Babu Bhujan Lal Lohia, an Honorary Magistrate, with cheating in connexion with certain *hundis*, which resulted, it was alleged, in Mr. Belilios' twice paying *hundi* charges, was withdrawn yesterday and the accused discharged.

THE LONDON TEA MARKET.

Messrs. Thomsons' Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 26.

Messrs. Thomsons' London Tea Market report is as follows :—

Public sales have comprised 48,000 packages. There is a dull tone prevailing amongst buyers. Common tea is steady and medium and fine kinds obtaining easier deliveries to date, this month, are rather more than last year.

The average price of Indian tea sold on Garden account this week is 8*s.* 5/8*d.* per pound and of Assam tea 9*s.* 3/4*d.* per pound.

TROUBLE IN MAHSUD.

Reports Exaggerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 26.

The reports of impending trouble in the Mahsud country are exaggrated. There is nothing occurring there to give cause for anxiety, though minor local difficulties have to be settled from time to time.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

Death of a European.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 26.

The funeral of Monsieur Massott, a French racing man from Rangoon, who died last night in the European Plague Hospital of plague, took place this morning.

A large assembly of the racing faternity of bookmakers, trainers, and jockeys was present on the occasion. Great sympathy is felt by them for the unfortunate man.

The members of Tatersalls paid the funeral expenses.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

Lieutenant Wace, 26th Cavalry, is appointed Supplyland Transport Officer, 6th class.

It has been decided that officers officiating in privilege leave vacancies in Commands or on the Staff or in a chain of appointments consequent thereon shall for purposes of staff pay or command allawance be treated as if they themselves were on privilege leave; this ruling will not prejudice the grant of the officiating officers of privilege leave during the same year or their completion of the 33 months required to qualify for 90 days accumulated leave.

Captain Nicholson, 59th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps and is posted to the 10th Mule Corps

Major W. Osborne, No 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is ardered to England on promotion.

Major Rich, Royal Garrison Artillery is appointed to No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Thirteen Waggons Damaged.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 26.

A serious accident occurred on the night of the 22nd instont at Rahim Yarkhan station on Khanpur-Rohri section of the North-Western Railway. An Up-Goods Train standing on the station line was run into by a Down-Goods Train, damaging thirteen wagons and blocking both the lines. No serious injury was sustained by the train staff. A diversion was put in to enable traffic to be passed through.

CHITRAL RELIEF FORCE.

On the Look out for Rifle Stealers.

RESTLESSNESS IN DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 26.

A correspondent with the Chitral relief force, writing on 22nd instant says a party of badmashes, well known to be expert rifle thieves, are reported to have left their homes and to be travelling with troops now returning from Chitral with the intention of stealing firearms. There are believed to be seven of them and every precaution is taken to avoid giving them the slightest opportunity of practising their arts.

There is a rumour in camp that Mian Gul Jan, Khan of Mundah is astir again and a most restless spirit in the country is only waiting for the withdrawal of Sirkar's troops to renew his hostilities on Badshah Khan (Khan of Dir). It is supposed that the Khan of Nawagai will support Dir. In fact that winter is so cloose at hand will not, it is said, deter Mian Gul.

The relieved Column reaches Chakdara on the 26th instant.

PROGRESS OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

New Lines Surveyed and Building.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The Railway Board has issued a series of three statements showing additions to the Railway lines, already open, the lines sanctioned for construction and the new survey lines during the months from June 1905 to June 1906.

The principal additions were Sargodha to Shorkot Road and Spezand Tonushki on the North-Western system, Phaphaman to Mariahu on the Oudh and Rohilkhand system, Ludhiana to Macleodgunj on the Southern Punjab, Bettiah to Bikna Thori on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Bareilly to Soron on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun line.

The principal lines sanctioned for construction and lines commenced during the year were Vigiangram to Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur; Hoogly to Barharwa on the East Indian; Nagda to Muttra on the Nagda line; Kohat to Thal, Lodhran to Khanewal and Thal to Parachinar on the North-Western Railway; Begayat to Naikban on the Burma line, Bezwada to Masulipatam on the Southern Mahratta system, and Gondia to Chandia and Purulia to Ranchi on the Bengal Nagpur line.

The principal surveys undertaken were Jakhal to Narane on the Bengal Nagpur, Jhang to Sangla on the North-Western line, Azamgarh to Gosaingunj, and Darbhanga to Padri on the Bengal and North Western lines, Moulmein to Myawaddy and Toge on the Burma lines, Kissenguuje to Japaiguri and Rangya to Tezpur on the Eastern Bengal line, Borawar to Hissar on the Jodhpur-Bikaner line, Pilibhit to Shajahanpur and Rosa to Sitapur on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun line, Dindigul to Uttamapalyam and Paadharpur to Bijapur on the South Indian line, Bilaspur to Mundla on the Bengal Nagpur line, Jalesar to Kashgunj on the Bombay Baroda line, and Bhamo to Momein on the Burma lines.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

When General Bayly proceeds on leave Colonel Bingley officiates as Secretary and Majors Hoghton as Deputy Secretary.

Brevet-Colonel Bower of the 17th Cavalry and Major Strickland, Supernumerary List, are promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

VOLUNTEERS.

Assam Light Horse.—W. H. J. Lett to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—2nd-Lieutenant Steele has resigned the commission.

The Calcutta Rifles.—A. W. Slater to be 2nd Lieutenant.

East Bengal Railway Rifles.—Captain Moyle resigns his commission.

Bombay Baroda Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant Sedgwick to be Lieutenant and Captain.

North-West Railway Rifles.—Lieutenant Chaldecott resigns his commission.

Malabar Rifles,—2nd-Lieutenant Haig resigns his commission.

Southern Mahratta Riffes.—L. C. Oliver to be Lieutenant, T. H. Bishop to be Surgeon-Lieutenant

Calcutta Rifles.—2nd Lieutenant Emmerson to be Lieutenant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission *vice* Mr. Doyly on leave:—Mr. Brown as First Assistant Superintendent; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ashig Ali Khan as third Assistant. Mr. Brookes as 4th Assistant; Mr. Anderson as 5th Assistant; Mr. Clarke as 6th Assistant; and Mr. Taylors as 7th Assistant.

Lieutenant Waters of the 40th Pathans joins the Burma Military Police,

Mr. D. B. Spooner has assumed charge of the appointment of Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in the Frontier Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T B. Copeland is posted temporarily as Assistant Political Agent of Dir and Swat.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Mr. Sevastopoulo is appointed Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Work At Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 26.

The Telegraph Committee will reach Karachi on the 29th instant and hold their deliberations for three days. On Monday all the public and private offices will be visited in two parties ; on Tuesday forenoon the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be met at Frere Hall and the delegates of the Telegraph Department in the afternoon ; on Wednesday the Telegraph Committee pay visits to the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Karachi. The Committee will leave for Bombay by Thursday's mail steamer, as 25 large stations have to be visited.

TIMING OF MAIL TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The timing of Calcutta-Bombay mail trains by the Grand Chord line from 1st January has now been approximately settled. The train will leave Howrah at 21-40, arrive in Bombay at 13-30, leave Bombay at 22, and arrive in Howrah at 14-50.

POST OFFICE ANNUAL REVIEW.

Satisfactory Progress and Improvements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The annual report on the Post Office of India for 1905-06 not only gives a variety of interesting information for the year under review, but includes a review of the progress of the Department for the quinquennial period 1901-02 to 1905-06. The year under report was remarkable for an unusually large number of important improvements in the Postal Service and the weight of letters ; for the half anna rate of postage was raised from 1st April from half a tola to three quaters of a tola. Regulations relating to post cards of private manufacture were revised allowing the public to use a part of the address side for written communications. Compensation under certain conditions up to twenty-five rupees for loss or damage of contents of uninsured registered letter, packet, or parcel was sanctioned ; the use of one anna and half anna stamps for revenue purposes was authorised, and fees for telegraphic money orders were reduced.

The untoward events of the year interfering with work of the department were unusually numerous plague obliged the large number of Post Offices in various parts of the country to be removed to tents, huts and other temporary quarters. In the Bombay Circle alone 123 Post Offices had to be temporarily vacated. There were no cases of desertion of duty though 162 postal servants died from plague. The severe earthquake in Kangra and Kulu completely disorganised postal work, six officials were killed and five severely injured. Finally, a severe flood in September in Kashmir valley washed away the Post Office building in Srinagar. The Rawalpindi manœuvres required the establishment of eighteen field post offices and two field sorting Offices.

The mail steamers are due to arrive at Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday each week and they actually arrived on 49 occasions on Friday ; twice on Saturday, and once on Tuesday, and one Saturday arrival was due to fogs—the other to violent sandstorm in the Suez Canal, while the Tuesday arrival was due to detention owing to the blowing-up of the wreck of the "Chatham." The shortest time occupied in the transit of mails from London to Bombay was 13 days, 7 hours and 52 minutes, and the average for the year was 13 days, 14 hours and 26 minutes ; while in the opposite direction, the quickest transit was 12 days, 23 hours and 29 minutes.

There has been a large increase in the number of officers opened in the rural districts which has had the effect of reducing the number of village postmen, but the total number of postmen and village postmen was 16,871 in 1895-6 ; 19,141 in 1950-1 and 2,327-9 in 1905-6.

The estimated number of postal articles issued for delivery amounted to 734,000,000 or 56,000,000 more than in the previous year. Letters and post cards from the United Kingdom numbered 7,939,242, or one million more than the previous year and newspapers, book packets and samples amounted to 10,322,809 or about 30,000 more than the previous year. More than 64 per cent. of the whole of the foreign parcel traffic of the year was with the United Kingdom. In 1905-6 the delivered nearly 106 000,000 more post cards than in 1900-1, and over 170,000,000 more than in 1895-96, a fact largely due to the popularity of advertising and pictorial post cards ; and in five years the number of letters and postcards sent from India to the United Kingdom has doubled.

The Dead Letter Office received 6,385,202 postal notices during the year under report, or about one million more than the previous year, but the total number of articles finally deposited at the Dead LetterOffice was only 19,14,400.

The issues of ordinary postage stamps amounted to 200 lakhs of rupees of which Bengal took 40, Bombay 38, Madras 36, and the Punjab and North West Frontier Province 26 lakhs of rupees. The highest sales are of single quarter-anna post card the issues of which were over 135,00,000 millions 5,715,695 value payable articles were sent through the post during the year the declared value of which was 6 crores and the commission amounted to Rs. 8,67,735. The total number of money orders issued during 1905-06 was 20,296,418 valued at 36½ crores and the commission on which amounted to 38¼ lakhs.

The Savings Bank, reports show there were 1,115,758 active accounts in existence and the total amount at the credit of depositors exceeded Rs. 13,99,25,000 .

With all these transactions there were sure to be some miscarriages, but of the 38,505 complaints made by the public during the year only 33 per cent were found to be well-founded. There were no less than 23 highway robberies of the mail during the year under report 17 occuring in British territory and six in Native States ; three cases were attended with loss of life. A runner in the Kistna district, Madras, was murdered only two miles from his post office, another runner in Nadia district, Bengal was murdered in broad daylight at a place seven miles from Kanchrapara ; a third case was that of a camel man carrying mails from Dhuli to Aden who was shot dead by Arabs; in addition there was an attempt to rob mails in the Dir State when the Chitral mails were attacked by a party of armed men. An escort of three Dir Levy sepoys were overpowered and killed, but the mails were saved by the runner who escaped. There were various other cases during the year under report when the lives of postal servants were lost, and mails and postal property destroyed. In December a runner on the Alwar Partabgarh line, Central Provinces, was killed by a man eating tiger in broad daylight, in September a runner on the Akyab-Chittagong line was all but carried away by crocodiles as the river was low. He attempted to ford it he was extricated from the jaws of the crocodile but died from the injuries. There were also three cases of loss of life due to avalanches in the Himalayas 28 Post Offices were destroyed by fire and one in Assam by a cyclone.

The gross expenditure on the tonga service on the Kalka Simla road was Rs 1,43,054 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 33,008 so that the charges exceeded the receipts by Rs 1,10,045.

Finally the Director-General brings to the notice of Government the excellent work done in Bengal by Messrs. E. A. Doran, in Madras by Mr. G. R. Clarke. Also he brings to notice Messrs. Sheridan and Pilkington, Mr Stuart of Rangoon, Mr. Kalapesi of Bombay, Mr. Moorhouse of Bangalore, Mr. Sultan Ali and Mr. Hepsham, of the R. M. S ; Lala Shib Sahai of the Punjab Circle, and Mr. Romer of Ahmedabad division. The Director General reports with regret the deaths of Pundit Chanmika Pershad, Personal Assistant Inspector General of R. M. S., of Mr. V. Kakakasabhai Pillai of the Madras Presidency and of Mr. C. Wynch who served in India, Ghina and Somaliland and the loss by retirement of Mr. I. Corawall, Postmaster General, United Provinces.

FIRE AT SEWREE.

Twenty Houses Burnt.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at Sewree and resulted in the destruction of the best part of the Koliwada—the place so named from the Kolis or fishermen residing there. The "alarm" was received about three o'clock and the Fire Brigade which arrived promptly had a hard task for four hours under their Chief, Mr. Weston, Acting Sperintendent of the Brigade, who was early on the scene. Fire Engines from Chinepoogly, Byculla and Babula Tank repaired quickly to the place of conflagration, but it took some time before they could make the hose to play on the fire. In a village like Sewree, situated as it is at the far end of Bombay, the requisite pressure and water in the main were out of the question. The steamers were therefore taken near the wells, the road to which being not all good the men had considerably to assist the horses in reaching the wells. Once the steamers began to "play" all anxiety was allayed and fears of the complete destruction of Koliwada huts was removed, the further spread of fire being checked. Twelve huts and eight pucca built buildings were destroyed affecting 35 families, who literally lost everything they possessed in this world beyond the very scanty clothing they had on their person at the time. The origin of the fire is not known, but the damage is roughly estimated at from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. About seven o'clock Mr. Weston ordered the Babula Tank and Chinchpoogly fire-engines to return to their respective stations, while the Byculla "Steamer" was ordered to remain on the spot until noon to-day, to cope with any contingency that might arise.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 26.

The Australian papers received here contained the following telegrams dated London October 15:—

PETROLEUM WORKS AT PARIS BURNT DOWN.

M. Beauch and Company's petroleum works near Paris were burnt yesterday. The damage is estimated at £ 500,000 sterling. 500 workmen are thrown out of employment.

THE AMERICAN HURRICANE

The American hurricane destroyed forty-four light-houses between the Mississippi mouth and Mobile, Alabama.

THE LONGCHAMPS RACE RIOT

The riot at the Longchamps racecourse resulted in burning the totalisator's stands after £ 12,000 has been stolen. This cost of rebuilding will entail a cost of £ 5,000; further losses were caused, by the cancellation of the races, to the extent of £ 4000.

AUSTRALIAN PREFERENCE PROPOSALS

The London *Times* regrets the Commonwealth preferential proposals. The Imperial conference may desirably consider the denunciation of the treaties, but the violation was very different. The Crown is absolute, even parliament is unable to legislate for violation.

THE CARDIFF DOCK PURCHASE

The Cardiff Corporation declined to purchase from the Marquis of Bute, the Cardiff Docks and railway owing to Municipal debt.

WELSH COAT EXPORT.

Welsh coal exports are increasing. The contracts are half a crown above 1905 rates.

AMALGAMATION OF CANADIAN BANKS

The Bank of Montreal has absorbed the Bank of Ontario which had quarter of a million of deficit.

AN EASY DUPE.

Doubling Currency Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 26.

A rather amusing case is pending in the City Magistrate's Court here. One Hakimchand induced an Amil, named Hotchand, a clerk in the Loco. Department, North Western Railway, here to foolishly part with currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 in addition to Rs, 60 in cash, the latter being the amount of his salary, on false pretences, as the accused made him to believe he was able to double the notes and money. Hotchand thereupon lodged a complaint against Hakimchand before the City Magistrate for cheating. The hearing is fixed for Monday.

WHARFAGE EXTENSION IN KARACHI.

Land Purchased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, October 26.

The Karachi Port Trust has purchased for Rs. 100,000 the land belonging to the Sind Cotton Press Company, Limited, on the "Napier" Mole for the purpose of wharfage extension,

SANITARY SCIENCE IN BOMBAY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay :—

Since 1902 a class for the training of Sanitary Surveyors has been held in Bombay under the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, with a view to provide supply of men who have received instruction in the theory and practice of Sanitation for employment as Engineers or Health Officers in Mofussil Municipalities. It is intended that the class should number twelve, eight of whom have passed the L C E Examination and for the L M & S Examination and the course of instruction lasts for six months. The fees of all the twelve students are paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem per student. Six scholarships of Rs 25 per mensem each are also granted by Government, four to candidates who have passed the L C E Examination and two to those who have passed the L M & S Examination. If however a sufficient number of students of the two classes mentioned above is not forthcoming, Veterinary graduates are admitted to the class and are eligible for vacant free-studentships and scholarships.

Towards the end of 1905 it was reported that the course of training had not proved popular and the question whether the class should be continued or not was discussed. It was eventually decided that it should be discontinued if eight students were not forthcoming. It now appears from the report recently received that twelve pupils attended the last course of lectures and of these the following eight candidates appeared for the examination and passed :—Mr. Hormusji Edulji Machhi, L. M. & S. ; B. L. Gonsalves, L. M. & S. ; R. G. Thakur, L. M. & S. ; H. D. Karmarkar, L. M. & S ; Venkat Suba Rao. B. A., L. C. E. ; K. Narayen Aiyangar, B. A., L. C. E. ; F. J. Pandya. G. B.V. C. ; V. N. Marathe, G. B. V. C. Government note with satisfaction the improvement ; that has taken place and hope that this will be maintained in the future and that with a full attendance of pupils the existence of the class may be justified. Its popularity will, no doubt, depend on the extent to which employment is found for the men who have received the training.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to, day by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," Commander Haughton. Marseilles and London :—

Alhayde, Mr P de
Allen, Major and Mrs Austel, Mr G F
Baker, Miss
Battye, Capt
Bell, Mrs R W
Bhurgri, Mr
Body, Mr E M
Boxall, Mr
Branco, Mr M A Castle
Campbell, Capt
Chambers, Mr
Chappell, Mr
Collins, Mrs
Cowey, Miss
Crisp, Mrs
Etheridge, Mr A
Ferrar, Capt M L and infant
Fuller, Mr C B
Froom, Miss M
Garstin, Mr W A
Gayer, Mr E C
Ghose, Mr A K
Ghose, Mr S C
Gilmour, Mr and Mrs and infant
Griffiths, Mrs and infant
Heinemann, Mr H
Henderson, Mr
Henry, Mr J
Hill, Mr A W
Holth, Mr E
Hutton, Mr W A
Ibbetson, Lady
Ibbetson, Miss
Irons, Mrs J H
Keskeys, Mr J
Khosla, M C
Lal, Mr R B
Lowbitter, 2 misses
Lindsans, Miss Burns
Low, Mr
Mackinnon, Mrs H G and infants
Macconchie, Mr and Mrs E child and infant
Mckay, Lieut-Col. T
Mitter, Mr H N
McLeod, Neil and M

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

Reuter telegraphed from Kaluga (Central Russia) on Oct. 5:—An official communication has been received here from St. Petersburg announcing that legal proceedings have been instituted against M. Obninski, an ex-member of the Imperial Duma, and Prince Urusoff, formerly Assistant Minister of the Interior, for singing the Viborg Manifesto, and that they are deprived of their right to take part in Zemstvo meetings.

And on the same date from Odessa:—Last night, a revolutionary named Pokotiloff, who murdered M. Kirchner, the manager of a factory, was executed, in spite of the recommendation to mercy of the court-martial itself which had sentenced him to death General Kaulbers, fearing that an attempt would be made to release Pokotiloff, ordered him to be hanged at three o'clock in the morning, and the greatest precautions were taken. As there is no permanent, executioner, difficulty was found in procuring some one to carry out the sentence. Eventually, however, a notorious murderer, having previously been made drunk and been paid 100 roubles (10*l.*), agreed to perform the execution, and with masked face hanged the man.

The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party was opened on Sunday at Helsingfors. Representatives of the Press were not admitted. M. Paul Dolgorukoff was elected chairman, and reminded his hearers that they were still far from having obtained a Constitution. They were the sole constitutional party, and any split in their ranks would be dangerous for the political freedom of Russia. The Congress unanimously decided to collect money for the relief of the political exiles in Siberia. The discussion of the Viborg Manifesto, introduced by Professor Miliukoff, evoked much less difference of opinion than was expected. The Congress fully endorsed the principle of the Manifesto and adopted passive resistance as a necessary adjunct of party tactics, but resolved that circumstances at present militated against the organisation of passive resistance on a large scale, especially in regard to military service, and that therefore it did not consider it advisable to recommend its immediate application. The provincial delegates were not agreed that an immediate boycott of taxes and conscription was impossible.

The *Morning Post*'s correspondent telegraphed (Oct. 7):—A circular published yesterday by M. Stolypin, the Premier, excluding from political activity all persons paid by the State, has produced a great impression. The argument of the Government is that in no country are persons paid by the State allowed to take part in politics. The fact that no such measure was taken at the last elections seems to prove that the measure is a blow aimed solely at the political influence of the Constitutional Democrats, inasmuch as it excludes from politics the highest representatives of Russian culture.

COURT-MARTIAL ON ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

St. Petersburg, Oct 6.—Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, the former commander of the third Baltic fleet, together with the captains and part of the crews of the battleships of the fleet, has been brought before a special court-martial at Kronstadt on the charge of having surrendered to the Japanese without fighting.

General Grodekoff, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Far East, has been relieved of his post by imperial decree. He remains a member of the Imperial Council.

General Mishchenko has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Caucasian Army Corps.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—The court-martial have now been sitting for a month. As a result of their work 124 persons have been sentenced to death during that period. This number is exclusive of the sentences pronounced by the court-martial at Cronstadt in connection with the Sveaborg affair.

THE BRITISH DEPUTATION.

Moscow, Tuesday.—The Monarchist Parties have decided to hold a conference on Wednesday to consider the question of an anti-British demonstration, in the event of the British deputation to the Duma coming to Moscow.

[The address expressing sympathy with the Russian Duma was signed by 300 members of Parliament, all of them Liberals or Labour members, except Sir W. Evans-Gordon and Mr. Jesse Collings—almost all the trade upon officials, many members of the London County Council, and such well-known men as Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Thomas Hardy, and Mr. Rider Haggard.]

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9 (*Reuter*).—In view of the exceptional delicacy of the political situation in Russia, the leading members of the British Colony here are strongly disposed to question the expediency of the projected visit of a British deputation and there will be a feeling of relief if it passes off without any regrettable incidents.

At a meeting of the Monarchist Party at Moscow, M. Gringmuth, the notoriously reactionary editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, delivered a speech in which, according to the account published by the *Novoe Vremya* this morning, he described the visit as "an honour to the traitor Mouromtseff, a revolting act committed by the British, who are the perpetual enemies of Russia." The meeting gave the speaker an ovation, shouting "Down with the English," "Turn them out."

In the course of an interesting conversation which M. Ande Nevil, of the *Echo de Paris*, had with "a foreign political personage coming from Russia and passing through Paris," feels the latter informed M. Nevil that "just now Nicholas II. feels the want of a little fresh air. He desires to leave his prison and forget his troubles. He does not conceal it from those who have the honour to see him. His recent cruise in Finland shows that this want is becoming imperious. Unfortunately, he knows that he cannot go far. If, however, he were to leave Russia for some time I think he would go to Darmstadt. He is there that he enjoys himself best. The Grand Dukes no longer take any part in the Government. The Grand Duke Nicholas [illegible] his capacity as chief of the army [illegible]one retained his influence with the Emperor. His influence has, however, been much exaggerated. As to the Empresses, the younger one is a good mother; she only looks after her children and has nothing to do with the affairs of State. The Dowager Empress, since she has been accused of favouring reaction, generally lives away from Court. She is at present in Denmark."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 9.—A despatch from Tiflis states that Prince Jason Pavlenoff was assassinated yesterday in a village in the district of Corki. The murderers escaped, and the callous villagers have not yet made any effort to remove the body from the roadway where the Prince fell. It is recalled that Prince Jason's uncle, Prince Gregory Pavlenoff, was assassinated last June, and that his body lay upon the highway for ten days.

Odessa, Oct 9 (*Reuter*).—A band of 300 men belonging to the Union of the Russian People last night accompanied M. Dubrovin the president of the Union, to the railway station on his departure for Kieff. The police fearing disturbances, admitted only members of the Union to the station. These appeared, arms with revolvers, and vociferously cheered M. Dubrovin, carrying him shoulder high to his carriage, which was decked with flowers. M. Dubrovin, addressing the crowd, said:—"In the name of our beloved Czar, I bless you. The Holy Russian cause is the extermination of the rebels. You know who they are and where to find them. Clear the Russian soil of them. The Russian people want neither Constitution nor Parliaments, but orthodoxy and autocracy. Go ahead brothers. Death to the rebels and the Jews." When the train had left the men rushed down the principal streets of the city shouting "Death to the rebels, death to the Jews." All the shops were immediately closed and the people retired to their houses. The Jewish population were panic-stricken throughout the night. The tactful measures adopted by the Prefect, however, prevented any further disturbances.

THE BRITISH DEPUTATION.

London, Oct. 11.—A meeting of the committee in charge of the arrangements being made for the journey of the British deputation to the members of the late Duma was held last night in London at the New Reform Club. It was decided to await further advice from the Anglo-Russian Friendship Committee in St. Petersburg. The projected visit to Moscow was, however, abandoned. This, it was stated, was not due to any political reason, but because the only object in view was to submit the memorial at St. Petersburg.

Warsaw, Oct 10 (*Reuter*).—M. Gadomski, the editor of the *Gazeta Polska*, who was shot yesterday evening by terrorists died of his wounds this morning.

At Lodz this morning five terrorists were sentenced to death by drumhead court-martial and shot.

At Bendzin, in the Government of Piotrkow, yesterday, five terrorists were condemned by drumhead court-martial for offering armed resistance to attempted arrest, and were immediately shot.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND."

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Franz Ferdinand on the 27th instant from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 5 45 p. m., on the 27th instant. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 27th instant at 3 p. m.

Ambrogio, Revd	Long Chong, Mr
Beardman, Mr	Marinitch, Mr
Eddelbuttel, Mr	Priestley, Miss
Ford, Mr G F	Stanislao, Revd
Ford, Mr M	Stevenson, Mr J A
Ford, Mrs L and infant	Weeks, Mr E
Eaglevich, Countess	

THE CAUSES OF INDIA'S POVERTY.

THE writer on Indian Affairs in the *Times* says:—It is much to be regretted that the poverty of India should ever have become the subject of political controversy, because the essential features of what is really an economic problem have been obscured by partisan prejudice, and the investigation of the truth has been subordinated to the vindication of a particular political creed. The party which aims at reducing the preponderance of Englishmen in the Government of India believes itself compelled to prove that the poverty of India is due to the connexion with Great Britain hence the emphasis which is laid upon the alleged "drain" of wealth from India, upon the magnitude of the salaries paid to Europeans, upon the balance of exports over imports, and the burden of taxation. The figures under these heads make an imposing array of millions, and insistence upon them serves an obvious political end, but they are not in reality very germane to the question under consideration. Very little presumption regarding the economic progress or decay of nations can be founded upon the proportion of the national income which is set aside for the purposes of government; the most remarkable accumulations of wealth in England took place when the country was most heavily taxed. In 1820 a tenth of the total net income of the people of England was absorbed in paying the mere interest on the National Debt, and yet the capital of England was more than doubled according to Sir R. Giffen's calculations, in the generation between 1800 and 1833. It is not in the proportion of the national wealth reserved for State purposes, but in the manner in which the public revenues are expended, that the influence of taxation upon national well-being is most felt. With regard to the manner in which the public revenues are expended, even the most virulent critics of the Government do not deny that the Indian taxpayer gets good value for his money, that the administration is efficient and incorruptible, and that conditions favourable to industry have been spread all over India. When the excellence of the administration is recognized the contention that this administration might be provided at a somewhat smaller cost has very little bearing upon the poverty of India. The really important question is not whether the slice cut off by the State from the national income of India is great or small, but why the national income itself is no larger; in other words, the economic problem to be solved is, Why does the industry of India result in the production of so much smaller a volume of wealth than the industry of European countries?

A complete answer to this question is, of course, impossible here, as it would involve an investigation into almost all the points in which the civilization of India differs from that of Europe, but one cause of the poverty of India may almost certainly be found in the Indian organization of industry. What that organization is may be made clear by the following contrast. In Europe the labourer is usually a wage earner working under the direction of an employer; in India the labourer usually works upon his own account, he takes the risks of production upon himself, and in addition to the reward of his labour he receives whatever profit or loss may result from setting the forces of industry in motion. Such an industrial organization is not absolutely peculiar to India; it is the characteristic of the agricultural industry in all countries in which the land is owned or rented in small holdings. The Irish tenant, the peasant proprietor in France or Germany, the farmer in Western Canada are all labourers who, like the Indian ryot, undertake the risks of production; but in the Western hemisphere this industrial organization is confined to agriculture; in India it is characteristic of all the indigenous industries; the blacksmith, the carpenter, the potter, the cotton carder, and the hand-weaver are all small men working upon their own account; they cannot be classed with the skilled artisan of England who receives from 35s. to 45s. a week, or with the mill owner who never does any manual labour himself; they belong to an economic category which has almost disappeared from England, and of which the cobbler and the tinker in provincial towns are among the few surviving representatives.

Whether the independent tinker is more happy than the artisan who receives wages from an employer is not now the question, though from that point of view there is much to be said in favour of the Indian system. The question at present under discussion is whether the European or Indian system is most favourable to a large output of wealth. Now it is evident that the production of wealth is most likely to be large where, as in Europe, the direction of industry is in the hands of a man who by education and natural ability is specially fitted for the task. In Europe and America the ideal business manager is a man fully conversant with all the processes of production, and always on the alert to discover more efficient or more economical industrial methods; he grades his workmen to their work according to their individual capacities, and he studies the demand of his market in order to dispose of his wares to the best advantage, when industry is so directed it is likely to terminate in the production of a greater volume of wealth than where it is controlled by an uneducated labourer who has to combine these delicate tasks with exhausting manual toil. In India the direction of industry is in the hands of men who have no chance of learning about new methods of production, new mechanical appliances, or of studying the condition of the market, and who from the fact of their independence cannot be graded according to capacity. Take, for instance, the case of the hand weaver; he has no opportunities of learning of the mechanical improvements by which the efficiency of his loom could be enormously increased, and therefore, even in the face of European competition, he continues to ply his craft in the fatiguing and ineffective fashion which his ancestors followed a thousand years ago. This illustration is typical, for it is through superiority in such industries as the textile industry rather than through superiority in agriculture that Europe surpasses India in the production of wealth. The victory of Europe in the textile trade was due to the greater knowledge and greater intelligence with which the industry was directed; the application of steam power to weaving is but one example of the quickness with which, under a capitalist organization, the captains of industry adopt improved methods of production. The Indian weaver, on the other hand, knows only so much of the mystery of his craft as the little guild in which he was born can impart to him; he cannot learn from books or trade journals for he is illiterate, he does not travel to study the practice of his fellow-craftsmen in other parts of India, and so low is he, in consequence, in learning of new industrial processes that he has not yet adopted the fly-shuttle, a mechanical device by which the earnings of the hand weavers in England were trebled at the end of the eighteenth century. The other industries are conducted by means of processes equally primitive. In these circumstances the total output of wealth cannot be as great as in a society in which industry is directed by men possessing technical skill, commercial knowledge, and administrative ability. Between one society and the other there is the same difference as there is between mob and a highly-disciplined army led by competent officers.

There is nothing abnormal in the Indian organization of industry; it is simply the industrial system of a society which has not yet reached the era of capitalism. India, in fact, has yet to pass through her "industrial revolution," to employ the term which Arnold Toynbee described the change which England has undergone since 1760. There are signs, however, that the old economic order is drawing to an end; the cotton mills of Bombay, the jute mills of Bengal and the factories of Cawnpore are the precursors of a new industrial organization; and the success which has attended the English pioneers has already tempted some enterprising Indian capitalists to follow their example; flour mills, cotton mills, and soap factories are being started with Indian capital and under Indian management: and the success which they are achieving is a proof of the efficiency of the capitalist organization of industry. It is to be regretted that some of the energy which is nowadays wasted upon arid controversies over the Home Charges is not directed to a study of the means by which the transition from the old order to the new may best be effected. However eager we may be to see the total output of wealth in India increased, nobody can desire the formation of an Indian proletariat destined to go through all the miseries which the "factory system" produced in England. The leaders of Indian opinion are naturally distressed that the volume of wealth annually produced in India should be so much smaller than the annual output of English industry, and they are therefore eager to see India enter upon an era of capitalism. Here the experience of England should be useful in mitigating the distress of the transition, though all interference with the liberty of the capitalist employer is sure to be grievously misrepresented. In order, however, to ensure the annual production of a greater volume of wealth in India it is not necessary that we should subscribe blindly to the doctrine of *laissez faire*; what is really needed is to secure greater intelligence in the direction of industry than can usually be expected of illiterate labourers. This is a problem towards the solution of which Lord Minto and the *Swadeshi* leaders can work together, and it is the problem which lies at the root of the poverty of India.

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THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

HOME.

Court.—The King returned to London from Scotland on Monday, and left on Tuesday for Newmarket.—The King's secretary has declared the assertion that his Majesty received from Count Apponyi in London a long explanation of Hungarian aspirations to be devoid of the slightest foundation.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Mr. and Lady Beatrice Pretyman at Ipswich.

Bankruptcy.—The Board of Trade report for 1905 shows that the number of failures in the year was 8,603, or 28 fewer than in 1904, and the estimated loss to creditors £7,665,088, a decrease of £1,706,692.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress at Barrow ended on Friday. On the previous day papers were read on "The Church and the Mission Field." There was a lively discussion, in which Lord Halifax and the Dean of Canterbury took part, on the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales is sitting in private, but the Press will be represented during the taking of evidence.

Education.—Sir R. Finlay, in reply to questions put by the Education Committee of the London County Council, says he considers that the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the West Riding case was wrong, and the Council should not act on it till the case is heard in the House of Lords. The Council, however, has asked its committee to report at once what steps should be taken to provide that no payments should be made for religious intruction in non-provided schools, due care being taken to prevent hardship to the teachers.—A demonstration of 60,000 Lancashire Churchmen against the Education Bill took place on Saturday

Election.—In Mid-Glamorgan, Mr. S. Evans has been re-elected without opposition.

Ireland.—Mr. Redmond, at Athlone, on Sunday, again warned the Liberals, whose friendly disposition he appreciated, that Nationalists would accept nothing short of a free Parliament as a settlement of their claims. The chairman, Mgr. Kelly, declared Home Rule consistent with the integrity of the Empire.—The Roman Catholic Bishops have reasserted their views on mixed education.—Mr. R. Croker is suing an English magazine for libellous references in an article on Tammany.—A murderous agrarian outrage is reported from Athenry.

Law.—The charge against Mr. R. Fowler, secretary of the Lingfield Racecourse, of having dismissed employes because they supported a Liberal candidate, has been dismissed.—The petition for the winding-up of the Goldfields of Matabeleland (Limited) has been dismissed.—The Law Society opened its provincial meeting at Manchester on Tuesday.

London.—The King has stated that he cannot open the new Central Criminal Court this month, and has suggested a date in the early spring; but the Corporation has decided to ask His Majesty to open the court in November or December.—The projected leasing of the crescent site in the Strand has fallen through.

Marriages.—Capt. R. Yorke and the Hon. Muriel Herschell; the Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell and Lady Margaret Lascelles; Major G. Humphreys and Lady Emily Nugent; the Hon. G. Peel and Lady Agnes Lygon; Capt. E. C. Coates and Lady C. H. Crewe-Milnes; the Hon. M. A. Wingfield and Miss S. F. Leyland.

Naval and Military.—The Dreadnaught has been carrying out her trials, with satisfactory results.—The obsolete gunvessel Landrail suddenly sank after being used as a target last week, and one of the men who had come on board was drowned.—In St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday Lord Roberts unveiled a memorial to the men of the Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry who fell in South Africa.

Political.—The Scottish Liberal Association last night resolved that the party should offer strenuous opposition to all candidates who would not dissociate themselves from the Socialist. The Master of Elibank denounced the Socialist wreckers who wished to destroy the Liberal party and build up a tyranny in its place. Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., another Government Whip, also protested against the conduct of the Socialists.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to the executive committee of the Tariff Reform League, says that fiscal reform is now definitely adopted as the programme of one of the great parties, and has secured the support of a vast body of opinion. Lord Ridley and Mr. Hewins spoke at a meeting of the league at Putney on Monday.—Lord Lansdowne, at a Unionist demonstration in Perth, said that until disarmament by other nations had begun we should not diminish the wise precautions taken by previous Governments.

Sporting.—The South African football team beat Durham on Saturday, and Northumberland on Wednesday.—At Kempton Park, the Imperial Produce plate was won by Galvani and the Duke of York finished 4th. Polymelus.—At Newmarket on Wednesday, the Cesarewitch was won by Mr. J. Hill's Mintagon.

The Publishers association have sent out a letter defending their position in the controversy with The *Times* Book Club.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal House has passed the preferential treaty with South Africa, adding Angora-hair and uncut diamonds to the free list.—The enactment that British goods, to obtain preference, must be imported in British ships, is discovered to be forbidden by treaties with various countries to which some of the States of the Commonwealth are parties. This provision of the Preference Bill has therefore been deleted by the House, but in the Senate the amendment has been ruled out of order.—A conference of Federal and State Ministers on State debts has passed a resolution in favour of the payment by the Commonwealth to the States of an annual fixed sum.—The new South Wales Assembly has passed a Bill making available large areas hitherto closed to mining.—A coal combine has been effected in the Newcastle district.—In South Australia, Mr. Butler having failed to form a Ministry, the Governor has dissolved the Assembly.

Canada.—A conference between Federal and Provincial Ministers, the latter of whom seek increased subsidies from the Dominion Treasury, has been held in Ottawa. At a banquet on Tuesday the Dominion and Provincial Premiers made speeches of which Canadian and Imperial unity was the keynote.

Newfoundland.—A *modus vivendi* has been reached between the Imperial Government and the United States as to the Newfoundland fisheries. The arrangement is bitterly criticized in the island, but suggestions that the claims of Newfoundland were overlooked are entirely denied.

New Zealand.—A monument to Captain Cook was on Monday unveiled at Poverty Bay, the spot where he first landed in New Zealand.

South Africa.—Lord Selborne, on his return to Bulawayo from Victoria Falls, said that on his arrival in South Africa he resolved to be guided by the imagination of the late Cecil Rhodes. In the evolution of South Africa both work and imagination were needed.—In Natal, the three natives condemned for the murder of two of the Police in February were hanged on Wednesday.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, inaugurating a new State Capital in Pennsylvania last week, insisted on the need of more effective public control of the great moneyed interests.—On Saturday the President received the rifle teams of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and the New York Seventh Regiment.

Motor Race.—The Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island was won on Saturday by Wagner (France) with Lancia (Italy) second.

The Panama Canal is to be completed by contract. The contractor will carry out the agreement for employing Chinese labour.

FOREIGN.

China having given no response to Japan's invitation to participate in the South Manchurian Railway Company, the undertaking will be exclusively Japanese; the capital has been subscribed many times over.—The emigrant ship "Charterhouse" went down with the captain and 60 passengers on Sunday week. A raft, with 26 survivors, has been picked up.

Cuba.—Mr. Taft has issued an amnesty to cover all offences growing out of the insurrection. Mr. Magoon, Mr. Taft's successor, has arrived.

France.—There is a prevailing impression that the Ministry will not long survive, and a new Cabinet, with M. Clemenceau as Premier, is thought probable.—The Paris bakers have chosen Monday as their weekly rest-day.—The *Humanite* is in difficulties, and its suspension is imminent unless some one comes forward with a subsidy.

Russia.—The Congress of the Constitutional Democratic party, at Helsingfors, has endorsed the principle of the Viborg Manifesto, while considering the time not favourable for passive resistance on a large scale.—In a report to M. Stolypin, the Finance Minister anticipates a deficit of £15,500,000 for the current year, and urges strenuous measures of economy.—Political crimes are again epidemic in the interior. The Governor of Simbirsk has been killed by a bomb.—The proposed visit of an English deputation with an address of sympathy to the President of the late Duma is severely criticized.

Italy.—By a railway accident on Saturday night near Piacenza, five persons were killed and 55 injured.

Turkey.—The question of the succession to the throne has given rise to some interesting speculation.

OBITUARY.

Mme. Bistori; Archbishop Bond, Primate of Canada, Brigadier-Gen. S. C. H. Monro; Maj.-Gen. C. Mangles; Lieut.-Col. G. F. H. Dillon; Capt. M. R. Elles; Lieut. St. John G. Spackman; Dean Marryat, of Adelaide; Canon Musgrave; Dr. W. P. Propert; Inspector-General Pollard; Mr. Hugh Brown; Mr. G. O. Barratt; Wilhelmina Countess of Munster; Lady Rachel Howard.—*Times*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE: REAL AND MACHINE MADE.

Lace will be more worn this season even than during the summer months, and will be the chosen wedding garment over ivory satin for all who can afford the luxury. Brussels point de Gaze vies with Irish point for prevalence. I saw recently a magnificent specimen of point de Gaze comprising skirt and bolero and Court tran of 3 1/2 yards long. The price of this was £600. The train could be had separately for £3000. A skirt and bolero in Irish point was a perfect gem, and has taken twenty girls two whole years to complete; this was more costly than the Brussels gown, and costs £700.

HOW MACHINE LACE IS MADE.

There is an immense demand for the imitation laces, and when you considered how this machine-made lace is manufactured, it is really wonderful how it can be sold at the reasonable figure it is. I was admiring and marvelling at the same time at the exquisite design of an imitation point de Gaze all-over lace the other day, and was told how this was achieved. The design is woven on lengths of red flannel about 4½ metres long hung on a roller. The design is enlarged to six times the size required, and from this the operator works by means of a pointer attached to a lever connected with the machinery which is turned by a handle, and follows out the pattern. When one length is finished it is cut off and further length unrolled. This flannel with the woven pattern is thrown into a specially-prepared acid bath, which rots away all the animal wool, leaving only the vegetable substance, which is the lace intact, but which comes out of this bath tinged with red, and rough and stiff. It is then passed over into the hands of the repairers, who examine it throughly and tie red threads wherever the groundwork is faulty. The menders then rectify these stiches, when it goes through the dyers' hands, who dye and dress it to the required shade, and after it is ironed and pressed it is finished.

THE SEASON'S COLOURS.

New models are appearing rapidly, and this winter we are promised a season of cloth. Satin-faced cloth is preferred, and the soft, clinging quality of this material lends itself admirably to graceful lines. Bluish-mauve and lavender-pink, apricot and smoke grey in the satin cloths and a number of rose shades are greatly worn. One very dainty gown was of wine-coloured faced cloth, with velvet facings and silk braid. The little coat was tight-fitting, and had a waistcoat of champagne-coloured cloth. The shirt was pleated and trimmed with stitched strappings with pipings velvet. Another gown was of cloth in the same shade, and had a waistcoat of cream velvet. The coat was tight-fitting and almost entirely covered with stitched straps about an inch wide. The wide revers were trimmed with silk braid and little gold buttons. A smart gown was of vieux-rose-coloured cashmere. The skirt was trimmed with four bands of the velvet about three inches wide, crossing with a button in front. The top was a blouse of guipure lace, tinted the same shade as the cashmere, and over this was a pinafore bodice made of a lattice work of bands of the cashmere.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

The Report.

THE report of the members of this Commission on their visit to the United States of America has been published. It states that the Commission was requested to make inquiries on the spot, so as to ascertain as nearly as possible the cost of growing cotton and the economic conditions under which it is produced in the cotton belt of the United States and to investigate the methods of ginning, baling, handling, marketing, and transport. The object of the promoters was to obtain information not for their exclusive use, but for the benefit of the whole industry.

The Commission consisted of H. W. Macalister (chairman), Henry P. Greg, W. J. Orr, Thomas D. Barlow, G. Lennard Golden, and George Maores, F.S.S. (hon. secretary). They landed at Boston on March 29 last, and remained in America until early in May. Their observations extended over a cotton-producing region of 750,000 square miles, in which are numerous varieties of climate, soil, labour, methods of cultivation and pests.

Cotton production, the report states, is the chief material interest in the southern portion of the United States, and there is in that region enough suitable land to produce cotton to supply the world's requirements for years to come. For cotton alone Europe pays the Southern planters a million dollars a day, and, while the cost of manufacturing the fibre has been enormously reduced during the last fifty years, the cost of producing it has not altered. At the Washington Convention of Spinners and Planters held in May last, planters declared that they were using implements and machinery identical with those used by their grandfathers. The scarcity of labour, especially at picking time, is the great difficulty, and an increase of the supply of cotton must depend upon greater efficiency of labour and, in addition, more scientific methods of cultivation, and better use of agricultural resources. Not to the increase of the acreage under cotton alone—important as that is—must these States look in the future, but to seed selection, fertilization, and crop cultivation. One authority went so far as to state that on the present acreage the crop could be doubled in eight years merely by seed selection.

A wave of unexampled prosperity, the report continues, is sweeping over the Southern States, the high price of cotton having placed the planters in a position of independence. Answering the question, "What is the cost of producing cotton?" the Commission say, "In 1904, in a canvass of planters on this subject, the average returns from 8,009 farmers gave the cost as four-and-a half cents a pound where a bale an acre was obtained, seven cents where half a bale, nine cents where one-third of a bale, twelve cents where a quarter of a bale, and as much as thirty-two cents where only one-sixteenth of a bale was raised. But there can be little doubt that the average planter has but a vague idea as to the cost of production."

Turning next to the question, "What should be the cost of producing cotton?" the Commission say that under average conditions of weather, and with scientific methods of cultivation, one bale per acre should be obtained. Besides the reduction in cost obtained by a larger yield per acre, there are undoubtedly great economies to be effected in ginning, baling, and transport. If a plantation could be run under spinners' orders, they could have the cotton ginned and baled in a manner which could not fail to have a salutary effect on the general level of efficiency, which, in these respects, is, as is well known lamentably low. If, in the course of times, spinners established plantations in various sections of the cotton belt, the information derived from such sources would be valuable in helping Lancashire to obtain reliable data for checking crop estimates.

On the subject of baling cotton, the Commission quote with approval the opinion of an American judge that the American cotton bale is a "dirty, damaged, disreputable, water-soaked, wasteful, slovenly, clumsy, highly inflammable, turtle backed package." They know of no other article of commerce in any country to which this description could be applied. In baling, however, as in ginning, the Commission saw signs of awakening. There does not appear to be any reason way American cotton should not be as well baled as any other. Closely allied to the question of baling is that of transport. The economy to be effected in handing American cotton by having a bale of 40lb. density per cubic foot wrapped in a proper manner would be enormous.

In considering the question of making, it should be borne in mind that the Americans hope to form a gigantic trusts to control production and prices of cotton. It is not realised in England to what an extent Americans are attracted by the trust principle. The antidote to a trust that is squeezing the life out of an American industry seems to them to lie in the formation of a stronger trust. And so the trust-ridden planters appear to aim at the removal of one evil by the addition of another. It was a curious and interesting fact that the Commission were often pressed to throw in their lot with the planters, and to become cotton-growers themselves, thus imitating the example of some planters who are investing money in cotton mills.

In concluding their report the Commission say:—"We believe that the growth of their raw material by English spinners cannot be regarded as hazardous, provided that a competent manager, be appointed, suitable land at a reasonable price acquired, and sufficient labour obtained. We consider that these matters can be satisfactorily arranged, and that, taking into account the present price of cotton this is an exceptionally favourable opportunity for commencing such an undertaking. It must be remembered, however, that we have only the cotton belt at the planting season, and have little evidence before us as to the conditions prevailing at the picking season. We strongly urge that a committee should be appointed at once to consider the advisability of buying land; and we think that the information which we are able to supply about various localities, prices of land, and conditions of labour, together with the diagrams which follow this report, will help it to come to a decision."

Since the report has been in the hands of the promoters of the Commission they have been joined by other firms, and all have been so impressed by the value of the information obtained that they have decided to send out another Commission to the American cotton fields. This second Commission, which is invested with fuller powers, will sail in a few days, and it will have opportunities of witnessing the picking of the cotton, a process which the former Commission did not see, as they were in America in the spring.

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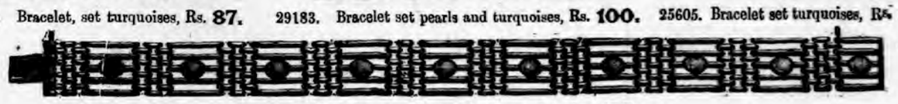
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Says Mrs. Shepherd, of Frederick Road, Stapleford (Notts.):—"For a long time I suffered from indigestion, which recently became worse. I generally awakened with a sensation of heaviness in my head, and that feeling was continued day after day. I became subject to constipation, which no amount of medicine seemed able to cure. My food would often repeat, and very frequently the whole of a meal would return. Owing to the state of my stomach, sometimes my food would come up again like vinegar. This was very weakening, and for days together I have been unable to leave my bed. When I did get about I was weak, and used to feel miserable and quite unable to get through my household work. This state of affairs continuing for so long, seemed to completely wreck my constitution.
"I have had three children, but they were all stillborn, and the continued bad state of my health had undoubtedly something to do with that. I was advised to try Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, and did so. After the first few doses I felt very ill, and a quantity of foul green matter was expelled. I persevered, however, with the Beans, and very soon felt that they were improving my condition. A few boxes worked a wonderful change in me, and I am now quite restored to health." Her husband corroborated!
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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct. 9

13th Hussars—Capt. J D Lyons resign his commission.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Major E S E W Eardley-Russell to be major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C E Coghill, promoted; Capt. W C H Bell is seconded for service on the Staff The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E St. G Dowther, on the seconded List; A R B Cossart, vice W C H Bell, seconded; Lieut. E T Marshall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Gentleman Cadet A St. J L Park, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant.

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Capt. P L Holbrooke to be captain, vice F Hall; Supernumerary Lieut. R M Sutherland to be lieutenant, vice H S Eliot, seconded; Capt F Hall to be adjutant, vice Capt; P L Holbrooke, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Gentleman Cadet A St. J L Park from the Royal Military Academy, notified in the *Gazette* of Sept. 7, 1906, is cancelled.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. O E Ruck, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lieut. L C A de B Doucet to be captain, under the provisions on Article 30, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906; Second Lieut. F W Townend to be lieutenant, vice L C A de B Doucet.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Supernumerary Lieut. E C Hill-Whitson to be lieutenant, vice A P Hogg, resigned.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt. H F Warden to be captain, in succession to Major B T Pell, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt H R P Perry, notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 14, 1906, is cancelled.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. F A D Stevens, adjutant, 3rd batt. to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28a Royal Warrant, 1906.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieut. E H Turnbull resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut. C de F Myburgh from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice F G Gilson, retired with precedence next below Lieut. T Fitzjohn. Supernumerary Lieut. D W Polleck to be lieutenant, vice P G P Hill, resigned.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C G O Harman, vice J R Brunker, seconded. C O Jubb, vice C G O Harman seconded for service with the West African Regt.

The Hampshire Regt.—Second Lieut. E A Corner to be lieutenant to complete establishment.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut. C W E Gordon to be captain, in succession to Major E S Herbert, employed with the Egyptian Army. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. R F H Wallace is antedated to May 24, 1906, vice C W E Gordon.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H W Kettlewell, vice R A A Y Jordan, retired; K L P Lely, vice Brevet Major W S W Radcliffe, retired; C H Cautley, vice K L P Lely, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; F F FitzGerald, vice C H Cautley seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Capt. G A Barker to be adjutant, vice H B Fisher, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Durham Light Inf.—Major J E Bush to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col, G M Davison, retired, Capt, M D G Jones to be major, vice J E Bush.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt B H M Fox to be major, vice A J B Addison, retired.

The Connaught Rangers—Major H G K Matchett is removed from the regiment and placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 92a, Royal Warrant, 1906.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. J Grapes retires on retired pay.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut.-Col, J Macdonachie, F R C S Edinburgh, from temporary half pay, retires on retired pay.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. J M Grierson, C V O, C B, C M G, from director of Military Operations to command the First Division, vice Lieut.-Gen. A H Paget, C V O., C B, who has vacated that appointment. Col. J S Ewart, C B, from Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War and secretary of the Selection Board, to be Director of Military perations at Headquarters, vice Major-Gen. J M Grierson, C V O, C B, C M G Lieut.-Gen A, Wynne, C B, from commanding the Sixth Division, to be Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War and Secretary of the Selection Board, vice Col. J S Ewart, C B Major and Honorary Lieut-Col. C S Gordon, 1st Volunteer Batt. the Gordon Highlanders, to be brigade-major of a Volunteer Inf. Brigade. Capt. C Bromley, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Capt. E C Brierley, the Lancashire Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse (provisionally):—Miss M Tedman.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col R. W Deane, commandant, Royal Hibernian Military School, to be colonel.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of majorgeneral:—Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) G F Browne, C B, D S O, director of personal service; Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) G M Bullock, C B, commanding the Army of occupatain in Egypt; Col. J S Ewart. CB, director of military operations Col. (temporary Major-Gen.) H C Sclater, C B, quartermaster-general in India. Col. J E W S Caulfeild, on completion of his period of sevice on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Col. A E Ommanney, C B, brigadier-general, Welsh Border Grouped Regimental District, is placed on retired pay; Col. C R Townley, briagdier-general, Eastern Counties Grouped Regimental District, is placed on retired pay; Col C F N Macready, C B on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Col. T Stock, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt. G N Sheffield 3rd batt, the Essex Regt, is granted the local rank of captain in the Army, while employed as company commander with the West African Forntier Force. The undermentioned quartermaster and honory lieutenants, Army Service Corps, are granted honorary rank of captain:—J Grapes, J T Higgins.

Admiralty, 10th October.

Sub-Lieutenant Stanley Evans Thomas has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Edward Brook has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th September, 1905.

Admiralty, 11th October,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.—Lieutenant Frederick Lewis Coplestone has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 4th August, 1906.

War Office, 12th October,

Alexandra, Princess Of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment.

Major-General William Edmund Franklyn, C B to be Colonel, vice Major-General W Cooper deceased Dated 2nd October, 1906.

War Office, Pall Mall, October 12th,

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Gentleman Cadet Gordon Le Roy Burham, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice H Z Pearcth, resigned, Dated 13th October, 1906.

14th (King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Leigh Hunter-Jones, from The Welsh Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J G Browne, seconded. Dated 13th October, 1906.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment, Dated 4th August, 1906:—J O Little, G H MacCaw, E Sopper.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Foreman of Works Sergeant-Major Richard Westbrook to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant H R George, placed on half-pay. Dated 13th October, 1906.

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Captain Claude E Foster retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant, 19th March, 1906. Dated 13th October, 1906.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major William V Moul retires on retired pay. Dated 13th October, 1906.

The Hampshire Regiment, Corporal Clement Archie Ridley, from 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant F C Moore, promoted, Dated 13th October, 1906.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant The Honourable Edward P, J, Stourton to be Captain, vice F, J, M, Postlethwaite, seconded Dated 4th September, 1906.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) Lieutenant Alan M. Bellingham is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, Dated 13th October, 1906.

The Kings Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Llewelyn A, E, Price-Davies V, C., D S,O., is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Mounted Infantry in South Africa, Dated 10th September, 1906.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers Second Lieutenant W, F, Higginson to be Lieutenant, vice W, F, Stirling, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 22nd August, 1906.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 26th September, 1906:—

E. C. Dimsdale, vice The Honourable E. Coke, resigned.

R. H. Lecke, vice H. R. Stephenson, resigned.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh C. Kirkpatrick, M.D., is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th October, 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Rosie, M.D., reties on retired pay. Dated 13th October, 1906.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Colonel Augustus W. Hill, C.B., from commanding 41st Regimental District, to be a Brigadier General to command the Welsh Border Grouped Regimental District, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Colonel A. E. Ommanney, C.B., whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 7th October, 1906.

Major Philip C. J. Scott, The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy-Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Major H. N. Sargent, D.S.O., The Army Service Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st October, 1906.

Major Alfred G Catwright, retired pay (Reserve of Officers), to be Brigade Majar of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st October, 1906.

Captain Carlyle MacG, Dunbar, 20th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G M Bullock, C B, commanding the Force in Egypt. Dated 29th September 1906.

Lieutenant Henry W Walker, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J M Grierson, C V O, C B, C C M G, commanding 1st Division. Dated 6th October, 1906.

Army Ordnance Department.

Mjor John C Thorp, Ordenance Officer 3rd Class to be an Ordnance Officer 2nd Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C C Wrigley, who hold a Staff appointment. Dated 1st August, 1906.

War Office,

12th October.

His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G, K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., GCIE, GCVO, I.S.O., to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 1st Cinque Ports Volunteer Rifle Corps. Dated 4th October, 1906.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

"A Parsi," writing to *The Englishman* from Bombay, gives the following alarming facts:—It has been ere long most conclusively proved that the Towers of Silence, in a city like Calcutta and such other places where the Parsi population is small and insignificant, are simply unnecessary and undesirable. The reason is, Sir, quite plain enough. The vultures that are brought to these Towers for the purpose of devouring the dead bodies either disappear *in toto* after some time or die of starvation because of the bare fact that the numbers of dead bodies, owing to the smallness of the population, is altogether quite insufficient for the vultures to keep their bodies and souls together. Hence the dangers to the public health to which such grim Towers of Silence in absence of vultures give rise are of two kinds, viz., the contamination (1s) of air by the gaseous and volatile and (2nd) of drinking water by the liquid and soluble products of decomposition. The Parsis of Calcutta should, therefore, give up the idea of having a Tower of Silence in the environs of this most thickly populated city. If, however, they insist on having it, the most inevitable result would be that their dead would harm the living by destroying the soil, fouling the air, contaminating water springs, and spreading the seeds of disease. I, therefore, think and believe that the only intelligent solution is to have a Crematorium instead of a Tower of Silence. There are "no true objections" to the practice of cremation from a religious point of view. Nay, Sir, cremation is the cleanest, safest, most reverent and decent, and all things considered, the most satisfactory method of disposing the dead according to the Zoroastrian religion.

Lastly it would not be, Sir, out of place to mention here that a great deal of unrest and anxiety prevail among the members of my community owing to the sudden dissappearance of a fairly large number of vultures from the Towers of Silence situated on the Chowpaty Hill and the question that puzzles us most is how to get rid of the stench that "at times" emanates from these Towers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 27.

No 1 Co—To-day Saturday the 27th instant—Battery Drill, on the 6" Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Fort. Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki Uniform and Helmets.

No 2 Co—To-day Saturday the 27th instant—6" B L C gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort at 5-30 p.m.

Dress Khaki Uniform and F S Caps.

P. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 3rd, November 1906 is published for information:—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Remks
Mon 29th ...	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	
Tues 30th ...	do	do	do	
Wednes 31st	do	do	Competition.	
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd "	do	do	do	
Satar 3rd "	do	do	Competition.	

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain R F E L Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in R O No 320 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in B O No 435 of 21st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 20th March 1907:—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India:—

PRIZES.

I A silver cup
II Bronze Medals } To the winning team.
III A mineature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 3 of the competition.—

One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

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KESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
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Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine
with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDBOCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine
and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following is an Excerpt from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 16th October:—Resumed consideration, with reference to Trustees Resolution of the 9th October of item 4 of the Report of the Land Committee, regarding the revised development plan of the Colaba Reclamation.

Considered also, with refrence to the discussion that took place at the last meeting as to the desirability of widening the Wodehouse Bridge Road, a tracing of that road, showing the width of the carriage way, from which it appears that from the north end of the Panday Sanitarium southwards, the road is narrow and tortuous, and that the widening of the road to the West along the Reclamation might be dangerous as tending to cause a choke at the Panday Sanitarium, After further discussion it was resolved—

Resolution. Item 4 of the report of the Land Committee, is adopted subject to the condition (*a*) that the Board accepts no responsibility for the drainage of the Sanitarium property in question further than the carrying out of the work of connecting the existing outlets in the north wall with the S. W. drains in the Board's road as provided for in the estimates; (*b*) that the Trustees of Panday Sanitarium shall not be liable for any further sum towards the cost of construction or maintenance of this read. The Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium should be informed of these conditions, and should be requested to pay in the sum of Rs. 18,500 at an early date, when the road work will be commenced.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The area of low pressure in the Arabian Sea seems disappearing, but the depression in the Bay is rather better defined. Seas are rough at several stations and the rainfall has been locally heavy in the South of the Peninsula, but no other precipitation has been reported except from Goa and Port Blair.

In the Andamans there has been light rain, but in Burma no rain has fallen and in the latter area cloud has increased and the skies are now lightly to moderately overcast.

The temperature has fallen a little in Upper Burma and is now normal or in slight defect throughout the Province.

In parts of the north-east of India cloud has increased and the skies are clear or lightly overcast in the whole of the area and in Orissa, while the air has become slightly drier and the temperature continues normal.

A few stations in Central India and in the Central Provinces report light cloud and in the United Provinces the skies are clear and the temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and Central India, East and is now normal or in slight defect in these areas, while in Central India, West, and in the Central Provinces it is approximately normal.

In Kashmir and Gujarat cloud has disappeared and the skies are now clear over the whole of the north-west of India and the air has beome drier in Gujarat and Upper Sind and the temperature has risen to the extreme north but fallen in East Punjab and Rajputana where it is normal or in defect, while Gujarat and Sind however is in slight excess.

In the extreme south of the Peninsula there has been nearly general rainfall, varying from light to heavy, while in South Konkan there have been a light fall, the principal amounts being Calicut and Cochin 5 inches; Trivandrum 2 and Trichinepoly 1 inch.

In the south of India the skies are heavily overcast, but in the rest of the Peninsula it is generally lightly clouded and the air has become drier in Madras and Deccan and the temperature has fallen nearly everywhere and is normal or in defect.

Nearly general rain is probale in the south of India and some rain in Southern Deccan.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTYTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY OCT. 28.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns 447, 178 (1st), 317.
5-30 p. m.—Children's service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Macfarren in E flat.
Hymns—234, 263 and 436
Collections for—Church Expenses

Daily—Mathis at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-20 a.m.—Holy Communiou.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 a.m. Parade Service—Preacher Rev. A J Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10-0 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Mr W J Kenshett
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev W G Robertson

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—109
Hymns—114, 383 and 294.
Preacher—Rev the Hon A Gordon

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher Rev John O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
5 p. m.—Service for the Young.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer—Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

(Services in the Boys' School-room.)
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Father Langmore.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Father Pisco.
Aims for Choir and Organ.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion with Sermon.
Hymns—261, 429 and 324.
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—432, 441, 446, 438 and 429

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S CHURCH COLDAA.

The Afghan Memorial Church
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—All Saints Day.
8 a.m.— All Souls Day.
7-30—a.m.—Matins Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong Daily.
5 p.m.—Vespers, C B S Saturday.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England. 30-01

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:- "Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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Neuralgia | Mental Exhaustion | Brain Fag | Indigestion
Rheumatism | Premature Decay | Nervous Debility | Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farring don Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bott. 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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PRICE - - 250 Rs.

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THE CROMPTON FAN.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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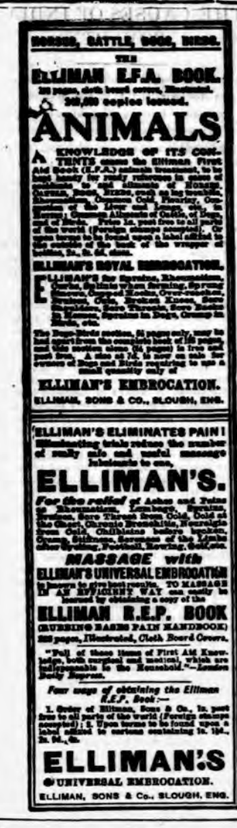

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ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

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The LANCET says—
"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

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All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—Loss of Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhaustive Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pain in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Facend Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhea, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same remedy which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

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of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, happiness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England. Name this paper.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

WHAT WELLINGTON DREADED.

THE Duke of Wellington never feared for the courage of his men in action. Portuguese, he did regard as cowards, but he did not trust them, so they did not count. But as to Englishmen, Colonel Pollock's words would not have had the Duke's support. What he did fear was the effect of an epidemic, such as London is now experiencing. Said he: "The only thing I am afraid of is fear. I told Lord Grey at Windsor that I was quite sure that if three or four hundred notables were to leave London for fear of it they would be followed by three or four hundred thousand, and that then this country would be plunged into greater confusion than had been known for hundreds of years." The fear which he apprehended was that of others; for, generally speaking, Wellington was a man of whom it would be said that for himself he new no fear. But there was a good deal in the saying of Johnson, who declared: "Fear is one of the passions of human nature. You remember that the Emperor Charles V., when he read upon the gravestone of a Spanish nobleman, 'Here lies one who never knew fear,' wittily said, 'Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers'."

TWO BRAVE HEARTS.

Did Louis XVI. experience fear at the last moment, when he offered resistance as he was being bound preparatory to laying his head beneath the knife? He certainly had not shown the white feather earlier. "Sire, do not fear," said one of his guards when, with the red cap of liberty upon his head the King strode upon the balcony to show himself in obedience to the summons of the mob. "Fear!" was the answer. "Feel whether this is the beating of a heart cowed by fear!" Were these words in the mind of the Empress Eugenie, one wonders, when in that awful hour she fled disguised from the Tuileries? She was leaving the palace to thread her way through a maniacal, bloodthirsty multitude; she had but three francs in her pocket; France was no longer a safe abiding-place for her, and she knew not how to scape from it. But she turned to Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, who was to see her in the street. "You are holding my arm—do you feel me tremble?" "No, madame, not in the least," was the answer. And though, as she made her way through the press, she could not but recall the fate of Marie Antoinette, she showed no fear.

IN ENGLAND'S NAME.

The assertion of a convicted Russian police official that England is responsible for the creation and discontent of the Duma is another instance of the gullibility of people who see British influence at the back of everything adversely affecting their country. If the light be bad at Sheffield when a visiting cricket team is batting, they say that the cutlers have stoked their furnaces to create smoke; and if the sun be obscured abroad, England is supposed to have conjured up the clouds. But England finds herself in difficulties by the use of her name in quite different causes. Nearly a hundred years ago a Copenhagen watchmaker's son, one Jorgen Jorgensen, dropped in upon the people of Iceland, and, finding foreign trade forbidden by the laws of the island, seized the Governor. To give weight of authority to his act, he declared Iceland independent, "under British protection." Meanwhile he appropriated all he could lay his hands upon for the "State chest." It required a British man-of-war to turn him off his pedestal. We had him in England for years, and then Tasmania became his unwilling possessor. He was transported thither for robbery of a less imperial character.

SHIPS ON LAND.

The strange journey of the American gunboat swept inland by the storm at Pensacola is not the most remarkable feat accomplished by a United States war vessel. She has been carried a third of a mile inshore; one of her predecessors the Wateree, was pitched two miles from the sea at Africa. With her went the Peruvian man-of-war America. Their unplanned flight was occasioned by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake of 1868. The sea rolled back from the coast, leaving dry land, with ships stranded like boulders, others dragged from their cables, being carried out and back again. The sea, returning like a wall of water fifty feet high, overleapt its natural boundaries, and swept everything, living and dead from the shore. Buildings went down living creatures were carried away. An old horse which had been stabled on shore was subsequently found upon an island far away. A woman who had been caught by the wave was discovered dead, with all her clothing, save one stocking, stripped from her.

AFTER THE STORM.

Meanwhile the shipping in the harbour had for the most part been ground into matchwood. The battleship and the gunboat were tossed upon the wave like feathers in a wind. The Wateree landed upright, on an even keels, with every spar and rope in her rigging undisturbed. Five years later Sir Horace Rumbold reached Africa and found the town still struggling with the desolation which the earthquake and the tidal wave had caused. In the midst of smiling fields, two miles from the coast, he saw the Wateree, just as the giant waters had set her down. A friend who was with him climbed into her by the ribs of her skeleton. The horse which had undergone such a remarkable experience was still alive full of years and honours. After having been torn from its scattered stable, swept out to sea, then deposited upon an island which the sea alternately submerged and left as an eminence upon dry land, it deserved its retirement.

PAST AND PRESENT.

There are three great towns in England to remind us that America is not alone in raising, wizard-like, vast centres of industry and population. The first two are Brikenhead and Middlesbrough; the third is Barrow-in-Furness. [illegible] the Church Congress was held. Sixty years ago this great hive was a fishing village of 325 people, who were all unconscious of the millions which lay beneath their feet in hematite ore, in copper, and in coal. The houses of the Dukes of Devonshire and Buccleuch, backed by the energy and practical skill of Sir James Ramsden, and the vast schemes of the Vickerses and the Maxims, made Barrow. The old scene of monastic rule—Furness Abbey and the castle of its abbots are close by, in picturesque ruins—is now the home of shipbuilding, where they turn out a Powerful or the swiftest of launches; of flax and jute industry and a thousand and one other trades. They built Barrow with a view to many to-morrows. You may lose yourself at night in crossing its vastly wide thoroughfares.

SUNSHINE AND SORROW.

The report that we are to have Gilbert and Sullivan opera at the Savoy again is cheering to lovers of this famous series. It was a quarter of a century, last Wednesday, since the theatre was opened, so that a revival just now would be a fitting celebration of the event. The association of Gilbert and Sullivan opera with the Savoy is different from the relation of any other form of dramatic entertainment to the stage. This house was built solely for the presentation of the works of the great composer and librettist. That was quite a new departure in the history of the drama, and specially to signalise it Mr D'Oyly Carte had the electric light installed throughout—the first time in history that any building had been entirely illuminated in this manner. The year was one of the happiest and most prosperous in the career of Sullivan. It gave way to the blackest. In a moment his fortune was swept away by the bankruptcy of a firm with which practically his all had been deposited.

A LONG-FELT WANT.

The demolition by fire of Tckells Castle is an addition to a list of country seats destroyed which during the least couple of years has assumed alarming proportions. Investigation has shown that the risk run in country mansions is far greater than in town houses. The great quantity of timber in these old place- the huge fireplaces, and the absence of methods of extinguishing a conflagration are serious elements of risk. The country fire brigade is, as a rule, a terribly incompetent organisation—a number of well-meaning but blundering yokels, with methods as primitive as those of the backwoodsman. A certain city brigade which has to deal with many outbreaks occurring in warehouses where silks and laces are stored finds a chemical extinguisher valuable in dealing with fires in their first stages. Country brigades generally have far to seek for water, but they would scorn the aid of the chemicals with which a city force saves thousands of pounds worth of property every week.

A NIGHT WITH A BEAR.

The young man who was chased by a bear in a Nottingham park did probably the wisest thing in jumping into a boat and rowing away. No man derives much satisfaction from an argument with Bruin. Flight pays best where a shot cannot settle the matter. But there lives a ninth of a man who managed to get over such a difficulty. He was an itinerant tailor, and visiting a farm late at night in the very wild West, down he went into a pitfall dug to catch a grizzly Very soon afterwards the bear itself appeared, toppling down by the side of the poor tailor. The latter retreated into his corner; the bear, dazed by his fall, made himself as small as possible. The only weapon the man of stitches had was a pair of shears. These he snipped and snapped the whole night long. The bear was horrified at the sound, and shrank into his own corner. And there in the morning the two prisoners were found. The bear was killed, and the snipper rescued.

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You may think that you have tried your best to be cured; you may have spent money upon this thing and that without success, but until you use Electricity you will never be a strong and healthy being. Electricity has cured thousands who have tried everything else, and I am sure you will be convinced that my method of treatment with Electricity is the proper remedy for you when you see the cures it has made.

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DEAR SIR,—I feel much improved since using your Battery, and am stronger and possess more energy and vitality.

The Varicocele, which was one of my most distressing complaints, has greatly diminished and I feel sure that another month will bring about a complete cure.

Thanking you for the benefits I have derived from the use of your Battery and assuring you that I will not fail to recommend it to my friends.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI

P. W. DEPARTMENT, Kalyan, 7th July, 1906.

DR. COOK.

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LADIES who suffer from weakness bearing down pains, Weak Back, can get almost immediate relief from the use of this body battery. There is no use suffering longer when you have such a simple means of obtaining relief.

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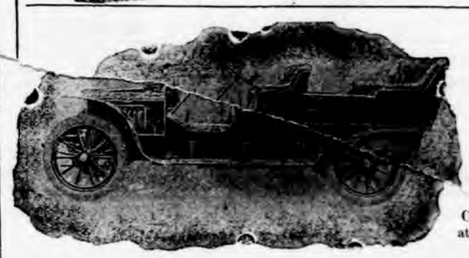

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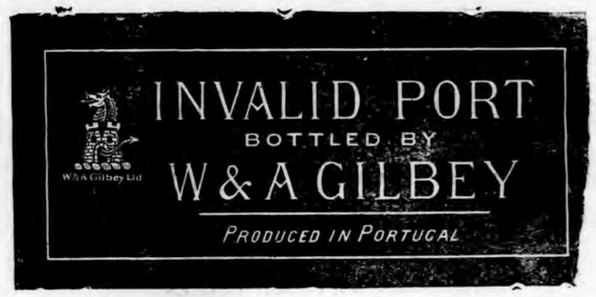

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